PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,900.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd	Sept.	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	„	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
6th	Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th	„	ARABIA	7903	....	...
20th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th	„	PERSIA	7951	....	...
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th	„	MARMORA	10509	....	....
17th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA.	6525
24th	„	EGYPT	7912	....	....
1st	Decr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th	„	MACEDONIA	10512	....	...
15th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA.	6898
22nd	„	ARABIA	7903	....	....
29th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA.	9500
1907.					
5th	Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
12th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th	„	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
26th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd	Feb.	OCEANA	6610	....	....
9th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th	„	EGYPT	7912	....	....
23rd	„	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 15th *September* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 565, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	490	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	—	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Agra	4,220	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
A	City of Karachi	5,000	„ 29	„ 11	„ 22	„ 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept. 5	„ 18	„ 30	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	„ 14	„ 28	Oct. 13	„ 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	„ 27	Oct. 11	„ 24	„ 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	„ 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	„ 17	„ 29	„ 11	„ 16
B	Prome	3,580	„ 25	Nov. 8	„ 18	„ 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur 20th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LAMA	2,170	Frid. 21st Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,256 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	24th „	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
18th September, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	22nd Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

TO DUNKIRK AND HAVRE.
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "VILLE DE MAJUNGA" 3,657 Tons WILL SAIL for above ports, about 22nd September. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers, cabins on Deck, Electric light, French Cuisine and Wine Free. Fare Rupees 400 per adult,

Apply to
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TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
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SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
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SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
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San Francisco.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
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CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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L. COMBE,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,000,000

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Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.
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Talren.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
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BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY AND POONA,
Import fortnightly large Shipments of
PROVISIONS and OILMAN'S STORES.
PALE CUMBERLAND HAMS.
FINEST DOUBLE GLOSTER & CHEDDAR CHEESES, Farm-fed WILTS MIDDLE BACON.
PIC-NIC DELICACIES AND SPECIALITIES.

SAUSAGES, Oxford, Cambridge and Pork, by Palethorpe and Crosse and Blackwell Brawn, Bath Chaps, Wild Boar's Head, Paysandu, Lunch and Calves Tongues Pies and Pates, with and without Truffles. Melton Pork Pies. Fish of all kinds.

Our General Catalogue is now ready and can be had on application.

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—
Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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G. P. SULAKHE, Esq., B.A., L.L.B., of MESSRS. PANDURNATH MARTAND, BANKERS, *Barsi Town*
V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

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MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
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BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS, ICES,
ICE PUDDINGS TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:
Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

ASTHMA.
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THE MAGIC CURE.
Subsides Paroxysms in a short time.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

NEMESIS'.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 9-30.
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwardes, Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY,	Sept,	24—Lady Madcap.
TUESDAY,	„	25—The Earl and the Girl.
WEDNESDAY	„	26—A Runaway Girl.
THURSDAY,	„	27—Sergeant Brue.
FRIDAY,	„	28—The Cingalee.
SATURDAY,	„	29—Aladdin.
MONDAY,	Oct,	1—The Gaisha.
TUESDAY	„	2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	„	3—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	„	4—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	„	5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	„	6—The Toreador.
MONDAY,	„	8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	„	9—The Little Michus.
WEDNESDAY,	„	10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN JANUARY 1907, the SENATE will proceed to APPOINT a SALARIED INSPECTOR for the purpose of inspecting Colleges affiliated to this University. Applications for the post are hereby invited, and they must reach the Undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1906. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. The appointment will be made by the Senate subject to the approval of Government.

The Inspector of Colleges will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a person of high academic standing and one possessing some experience of Indian Colleges. He will be a whole-time officer of the University, and his salary will be Rs. 800 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. He may be a Fellow of the University, but must not be a Member of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Inspector of Colleges will be—

(a) to report on Colleges applying for affiliation,
(b) to inspect affiliated Colleges, and
(c) to inspect such Schools as may, from time to time, be indicated by the Syndicate.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Inspector of Colleges, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

The Inspector of Colleges may, with the permission of the Syndicate, avail himself of the College vacations.

The Syndicate may grant to the Inspector of Colleges a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.
(b) After a service of not less than ten years, up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (i.e., the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.
(c) The pension will, however, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Inspector of Colleges will be liable to suspension by the Syndicate and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The select candidate will be required to join his appointment by the middle of February 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the Annual Meeting of the Senate in January 1912.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN JANUARY 1907, the SENATE will proceed to APPOINT a WHOLE-TIME OFFICER as REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY, on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by four annual increments of Rs. 50. Applications for the post must reach the Undersigned on or before the 17th December, 1906. Candidates are required to send printed copies of their testimonials. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

The Registrar will be appointed in the first instance for five years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. He must be a graduate of position with experience of University affairs. He may be a member of the Senate, but not of the Syndicate.

The duties of the Registrar will be as follows:—

(a) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate, will commit to his charge.
(b) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards, and to keep Minutes thereof.
(c) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate.
(d) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Board of Accounts, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards.
(e) To perform such other work as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar, on full pay, leave of absence for one month in a year, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. It is also competent to the Syndicate to grant him, on half pay, leave of absence which may be added to the period of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding eight months in five years.

It is competent to the Syndicate to grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each completed year of service.
(b) After a service of not less than ten years up to 25 years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average salary (i. e., the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service.
(c) The pension will, in no case, exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In case of misconduct or neglect of duty, the Registrar shall be liable to suspension by the Syndicate, and to dismissal by the Senate on the report of the Syndicate.

The selected candidate will be required to join his post by the middle of February 1907. He will continue to hold office not later than the 31st of March, 1902.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th September, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMASJEE ADARJI KANGA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property; namely, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages hereditaments bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Khetwady 9th Lane without the Fort and in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 504 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dinshawji Cursetji Patel, on or towards the South by the property of Gosai Shivgar Dayagir, on or towards the East partly by the property of Survaya Jamat E. Sullimani, and partly by the property of Bai Shankorebai, and on or towards the West by the Khetwady 9th Lane aforesaid, and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2181, 2113 to 2116 and 2179, New Nos. 9222, 9261 and 9258, Old Survey Nos, 809, 807 and 806, and New Survey No. 5487, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Ward No. 2000 (1), and Street Nos. 3 and 5 Khetwadi 9th Lane and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Pirosha Framji Bottlewalla and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay this 18th day of September, 1906,

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the SUPPLY of LEATHER WASHERS" are invited to reach the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, at Lahore, not later than the 8th October, 1906 (at which place, time and date they will be opened), for the SUPPLY of 5,000 LEATHER WASHERS for Carriage and Wagon Axle Boxes, otherwise called Axle Box Dust Guards" 1,000 of each size.

2 Samples of the five kinds of Leather washers required can be obtained on payment of Rs 5 per set from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W Railway, Lahore, This does not represent the value of the sample Washers.

3. Tenders should also be made for similar washers in Solid Leather (one thickness.)

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

LAHORE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

REOPENS for the NEW SCHOOL YEAR on October 1st, 1906, on which date New Classes will be formed throughout the School.

Parents are reminded that new boys, joining at a later date, will lose considerably both in work and marks.

For prospectus and List of Successes
Apply to THE HEAD MASTER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S HUNDRED BEST BOOKS,

IN THE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD.
Nos. 51—75
Rs. 2-10 Each. Rs. 2-10.

The Nibelungen Lied. Translated from the German.
Speeches and Writings of Edmund Burke.
Faerie Queene. By Edmund Spenser.
Gulliver's Travels. By Dean Swift.
Aristotle's Politics. Translated from the Greek by W. Ellis.
Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott.
Arabian Nights Entertainment.
Poetical Works of Robert Burns.
Imitation of Christ. By Thomas A. Kempis.
The Divine Comedy. By Dante. Translated from the Italian.
Plays from Moliere. By English Dramatists.
Poetical Works of John Milton.
Faust. By J. W. Von Goethe. Translated from the German.
The Christian Year. By John Keble.
Essays and Lays of Ancient Rome. By Lord Macaulay.
Analogy of Religion. By Joseph Butler, LL. D.
Odes and Epodes of Horace. Translated by Lord Lytton.
Poetical Works of William Wordsworth.
Plays of Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Eurifides. Translated from the Greek.
The Poetical Works of Thomas Gray: Essay on Man, etc., by A. Pope
History of England. By David Hume. 3 Vols.
On the Human Understanding. By John Locke.
Addison's Essays.
Holy Living and Holy Dying. By Jeremy Taylor, D. D.
Essays, Literary, Moral, and Political. By David Hume.

These volumes, which were previously only obtainable in complete sets, are now offered at Rs. 2-10 each in neat cloth binding. Nos. 76-100 will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT

WILL BE HELD
ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of
'TATTERSALLS CLUB,"
POONA,
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the Storeyard of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1906, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), Teakwood Shutters, Window Shutters, Planks, Cast Iron, Wt. Irons, Tanks, Pipes, &c., Coloured Lamps, Chinese Lamps, Mathamatical Instruments, such as Levels, Compasses, Instrument Boxes. Stores are ready for inspection of the intending purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. A quarter of each highest bid shall be immediately deposited, with the person holding the sale, who shall issue a temporary receipt for this amount as the lots are knocked down and the remainder of the bid, after acceptance by the Executive Engineer, must be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the 8th day after the sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the state, or ground rent charged at Re. 1 per diem for each lot or part of a lot not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended. If the bid is not finally accepted, the deposit will be refunded in full.

2. No lots shall be removed until the sale has been confirmed and the full price bid paid into the office of the Executive Engineer. The Officer or Subordinate conducting the sale is not authorized to accept more than the deposits described above. The receipts to be given by the Executive Engineer for the full payments shall be in Form No. 21 E., on the issue of which the temporary receipts for the deposits must be presented for destruction.

3. Each highest bidder shall sign the last column of the sale list in Form No. 35 against his bid or bids.

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October 1906, for works in STORMWATER DRAINS in Ripon Road, Haines Road, and Clerk Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, Special Branch, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent, on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The contract rates for a similar work in Haines Road and Arthur Road are kept open for inspection by the Tenderers in the office of the Dy. Ex. Engineer, Drainage Special Branch.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E., &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 18th Sep., 1906.

BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1906, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 459, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery hereof.

And all persons having, or alleging, any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).
223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED

FOR

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications.—One with local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

(II.) A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well-qualified man.

(III.) A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, BOARD of DIRECTORS, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc., and copies of testimonials

---

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000.

To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.
Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,
Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment,

DIRECTORS.

BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr., *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended,

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

CAN CHOLERA BE CURED?

Scientists agree it is a Germ Disease and calls for a Germicide.

AN UNUSUAL OFFER

ALL forms of Cholera, are cause directly or indirectly by germs, and no guarantee of cure can be given unless a germicide is used. Drugs are not taken to kill inside germs. Old remedies simply give relief in the hope that nature will make the cure. Powerful and sometimes injurious drugs are taken into the body in the false hope that by this means the poisoned matter may be forced out.

But drugs which are sufficiently powerful to kill the disease germs would injure the tissues of the body. These germs can only be destroyed by employing a germicide, and the only germicide strong enough to attack and destroy the germs without in any way injuring the animal cells and tissues of the body is Liquozone, the drugless germicide.

Liquozone is a powerful yet harmless germicide, and the cures it makes seem miraculous. So certain is it that Liquozone destroys germs that for two years £ 250 was offered to any scientist who could discover a disease germ Liquozone could not kill. That offer remained unclaimed. The reason Liquozone destroys germs without harming the living tissues is because germs are vegetable and Liquozone like Oxygen destroys things that are vegetable, yet they both act as a tonic to all animal life.

If you are suffering from cholera you should immediately commence the use of Liquozone. Drugs can only give relief, and relief is misleading. Old remedies never cure except in the few cases where nature happens to assist. Results from drugs are so uncertain that it seems a mistake to continue with them, when there is a better way.

There is no doubt or supposition about the results of Liquozone.

So surely will Liquozone cure cholera and all germ diseases that all chemists are authorised to give an absolute guarantee of benefit, if three large bottles are purchased at one time. Any enterprising chemist will sign and give you a guarantee to the effect that if you are not benefited in health after using the three bottles, he will return all you paid under the guarantee, and our Bombay wholesale agents will reimburse him for us.

Could we better show our good faith? Liquozone can be purchased from any Chemist at Re. 0-13-6, Rs. 1-11-0, Rs. 3-6-0. British Liquozone Co., 60, Wilson Street, London, England. Wholesale agents for Bombay, Dadabhoy & Co., 61, Hornby Road, Fort.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both date inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 15TH *September*, 1906.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 20th instant for STOCK-TAKING.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 1906

WILL be HELD in Calcutta in December, 1906. Applications for Exhibition and Sale states should be made before the 15th of October, 1906, to the

HONY. SECRETARY,
62, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 *(f)* of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs, 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 2nd October 1906 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1906.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1906 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December 1906.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on the 2nd October, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1 lakh for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

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ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at exceptionally low prices. The fittings throughout are by the Eadie Manufacturing Co. Dunlop Tyres and Rims. Free wheel. Two brakes. Brampton perfect roller chain. Brooke's B. 40 Saddle. New Era Fagan 2 speed gear hub which enables rider to change gear instantaneously while riding, thus making hill climbing or riding against wind, easy, and securing a maximum of pace on level roads. For prices and inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co, Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8096. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing The Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

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FOR SALE.—The House which has until recently been used as a Convent School and has accommodated about fifty Pupils. It may be adapted now to the requirements of three or four Families, and as the Mission has built larger premises, suitable to the increased requirements of the Convent, the property is now offered for sale for Rs. 18,000. The grounds consist of a little more than 2½ acres, which are leased for 99 years, with option of renewal on the present annual assessment of Rs. 5-6-0. It is centrally situated, well protected from East winds, and the buildings are in splendid condition. All the floors are tiled, and there is ample out-house accommodation. The locality has been proved to be healthy, as the children have always enjoyed good health, even when sickness has been prevalent in other parts of the station. For further particulars apply to THE REVEREND SISTER SUPERIOR, CONVENT, PANCHGANI, or to the PROVINCIAL SUPERIORESS, BANDRA CONVENT.

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SECRETARY, Pay Rs. 150 rising by Rs. 10 every two years to Rs. 200, Security of Rs. 2,000. Preference will probably be given to those possessing Municipal or Civil Engineering experience.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Choice and Rare Plants, in Tubs and Pots.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 A. M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, in the compound of the Goculdas Tejpal Charitable Institution, a very large collection of choice and rare well grown plants, in tubs and pots, consisting of Alocasias, ferns, begonias, creepers and crotons, dracaenas, dhalias, ornamental plants, standard roses, palms of sorts, grafted chikoos, hanging baskets, etc., the property of Mr. SORABJI IRANI.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Bungalow, next to the Jairajbhoy Sanitarium, on Beach Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome substantial made furniture made to order by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and Roberts, such as telescopic dining table for 24 persons, dining-room chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room sofas, easychairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, sweet-toned cottage piano in good order by Rose and Co., rich historical pictures, large Brussel's carpet, glass bird of paradise in glass dome, valuable stable ornaments, one and two lights Ditmar's lamps, large American wickless blue flame stove with 4 burners and fonnace, strong made single and double teakwood beadsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, blackwood carved old wardrobe, Cylon made ebony and white wood wardrobe in two pieces, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, Milner's safe with drawers on stand, copying press, beam scale with weights, water tank 4 by 4 feet, fowl cage, water pump, platedware by Reed and Barton, crockeryware and glassware, garden plants, etc., the property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE MEHTA, Esqr., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY

No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION Sales of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor, "Esmailji Building," Marine Street, Fort, just opposite the Opium Warehouse, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood latest design household furniture, such as telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton and others, mirror, back sideboards and dumbwaiters, Chippendale pattern drawing-room suites, lined flower plush, drawing-room corner cabinets, mirror door double almyras and wardrobes, book-cases and library presses, one nearly new ebonized grand upright Cottage-piano by "Ronish," real Dresden and old China table ornaments, one gold hunting watch by James McCabe, revolving books-stand, clocks, floor lamps, writing table, marble top tables and teapoys, open carved screen, large Austrian fire proof safe with stand, one sweet-toned Hindoostani air large size organ, single and double beadsteads, meat-safes, rich large size carpets with border, etc., etc., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

A few lots of real English made solid mahogany furniture, consisting of cabinets, chairs, &c., best platedware by "Reed and Barton," such as cruet stands, large centre-piece, vases, &c., real "Hall Mark" solid silver presentation jug in case, a large lot of silk tapestry, velvet and cretonne table covers, Madras muslin, window and door curtains, table covers, quilts, pieces of stripe velvet, velvet carpets, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as large sideboard and chiffoniers, dinner table, arms and without arm chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy-chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron double bedsteads, ice box, glass and crockeryware, wearing apparels, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. JAMES HENRY BARTHALOMEW MENEMY.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING AND MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time). The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials for building street Nos. 12-15; 7-11 case Nos. 119, 120, 2nd Pathan Street.

The materials of building street Nos. 111-121; 123-127 case Nos. 129; 129A, 1st Pathan Street and Falkland Road.

The materials of building Street No. 50, case No. 136, Northbrook Street.

The materials of building Street Nos. 46-54; 82-84; 6 [illegible] 10; 33 case Nos. 149; 156; 169, Kumbharwada Lane.

The materials of buildings street Nos. 80-82; 84; 133-141 [illegible] 93; 81-83 & 85-89; 77-79 case Nos. 171; 172; 176; 184; 185; [illegible] Bhandari Street.

The materials of building Street Nos. 94 [illegible] 108 case Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], Duncan Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE N Y Kaisha Line steamer Kagoshinia Maru, 2731 tons, Captain F Ryne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Tientsin, 2555 tons, Captain S W Carter, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a cargo and deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islam 1604 tons Captain A Newby, will sail to-day for Joddah &c, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shahnoor, 2783 tons, Captain H S Pilling, sailed yesterday for Jeddah Berbera, with a general cargo and a number of pilgrims.

THE B I N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain P Sewell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c, with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3832 tons, Captain A McLennard, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Semarang, with a cargo of Sugar and timber.

"THE Anchor line s.s." Massilia " is due this morning with the following passengers from Liverpool ; Mr E S Adams, Lt O A W Anderson, Mr J H Avery Mr W H Batchelor, Mrs W H Batchelor, and chied, Miss Hepworth, Capt N Lapsley, Lt G Edmumd Malcousen, Mrs Malcomson, Lt-Col Raimy Robinson, Mr S Smith, Mr R Struthers, Mrs Struthers, Mr I Irepurris, Mr I James, Mrs James.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Pundit s.	McLennan	Semarang, Aug 19
18	Kagoshima Maru s.	Pyne	Kobe, Aug 16
	Madura s	Sewell	Busreh, Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Tuscarora s	Hollinshead	Hongkong
	Glenelg s	Hart	Calcutta
	Mazagon s	Hall	Shanghai, &c
	Shahnoor s	Pilling	Jeddah, &c
	R I M S Minto	Hand	Aden

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Islami, Newby, for Jeddah, &c.
" Tientsin, Carter, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Trieste, for China, &c.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf.
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Sept.	Vessels.	Names.	From
	ARRIVALS.		
17	Caspian	D Young	Durban
	Arroyo	H Plough	Samarany
	Vortigern	A H Durkee	Mauritius
	Huntsman	A H McKee	Liverpool
	DEPARTURES.		
18	Shahzada	H J Orebbia	Chittagong
	M Meanatchy	A R W Handcock	Chittagong
	Nizam	T W Corkhill	Bombay
	Khodoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Mary Park	G H Kiestand	River Plate
	Rahmani	F W Crooks	Bombay
	Kalibia	J Walker	Bombay
	Florida	J C Hurry	Colombo
	Byculla	A DeBruz	Moulmein
	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	City of Calcutta	W Miller	London
	Colobaria	J LeGrand	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Ceylon Maru, left Singapore for Colombo to-day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India September 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C A Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 8th Sept.

The services of Mr R C H M King, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 6th Oct.

The services of Mr A T Scott, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces, with effect from the 30th Aug.

The services of Mr C G Todhunter, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the 14th Aug.

The services of Major J G Jordan, M B, I M S, (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Capt W S Patton, M B, I M S, is replaced on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Comr with effect from the 15 Aug.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R P Russell, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engr, which effect from the 1st Sept, during the absence of Mr J G Davis, on privilege leave.

Mr R Haines, Asst Examiner of Acconnts, 1st grade, Bombay, is transferred to the Engr Establishment of the Bombay Public Works Dept, and is granted as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade ; and Mr A G F Napier, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Bombay, is transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Dept, and is graded as an Asst Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade. Mr Napier is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The Govt of India have no further need of the services of Mr A D Antthony, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H Barstow, 38th Dograw, is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infy, with effect from the 25th Sept, vice Captain J S Bogle.

Subject to confirmation Signor F Ballarin, to be Honorary Vice-Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

Lieut-Col W C Barratt, D S O, Indian Army, is temporarily appinted to be Staff Officer to the Hon the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr Genl for Border Military Police and Military Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the appointment.

The Hon Major H Daly, C S I, C S E, a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from the 15th Sept or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr H V Cobb, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to Officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to Govr Genl in Central India, in addition to his own duties as Resident in Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major H Daly, C S I. C I E, or until further orders.

Capt W W Bickford, Indian Army, is appointed Adjt of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FIRE HEALTH STRENGTH ENERGY
SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills .—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—THACKER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SALE!

ONLY FOR 15 MORE DAYS.

25 Per cent ; 37½ Per cent ; and 50 Per cent off

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, BAGS,

Every Description of Leather Goods.

Above discounts are Genuine Cheap bargains and are merely given to further introduce our Leather Goods amongst the public to create a large demand for them and to swell our customers list.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 11/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2 ex	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/4	—	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	—	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5-16	—	— 1/8
2 months hence	31 3-16	—	— 1/8
Spot in New York	67 5/8	=	— 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·19	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·44 1/4	=	— 1
New York Demand	4·83 7/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr. ct.	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 "	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3/8 "	—	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/2 "	—	+ 1/8

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Fair demand.
Madras dull and prices par to 1d. lower.
Madras prime very firm and at last sale rates.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 10 7 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 3/4 sellers.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 1,270,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 51 3/4 + 1/4 Sept.-Oct. buyers.
Yellow Cawnpore 43 7/8 — 1/8 April-May sellers.
Brown 49 1/2 + 1/2 Sept.-Oct. done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/4 + 1/4 S.-O. done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/2.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	firm
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	8,000
Spot	5·58 + 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	steady

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·06	5·02	5·01
+ 1	+ 2	+ 1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·02	5·03	5·05
+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·07	5·09	5·11
+ 2	+ 2	+ 3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	31,000
Do. last year	49,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. do. Continent	22,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·80
Futures, month of Dec.	9·29 + 3 *
Do. month of March	9·52 + 3 *

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to reports of crop damage.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·24 + 9
Do. month of Dec.	9·29 + 10
Tone at close	firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17 Sept.

Cotton	353	bales.
Wheat	13,521	cwts.
Linseed	3,467	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,064	"
Gingellyseed	113	"
Poppyseed	21	"
Groundnuts	543	"
Castorseed	2,193	"
Rice	830	"
Myrabollams	nil	
Cottonseed	7,509	"
Mowraseed	12	"
Gram	3,601	"
Joowar	4,492	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

A decline of 1/8 in silver is reported this morning in London and New York, and a rise of 1/8 in interest day to day and 7 day loans. Other Financial items are unchanged.

The cotton telegrams from America report a rise of 9 points in futures in New York and 9 to 10 points in New Orleans. Liverpool closed quiet, but to-day's opening telegram shows a rise of 7 points in futures and the tone of the market is firm. Our local market is also firm with a rise of Rs. 2 in new crop quotations with a small enquiry from export houses, and sellers scarce. In spot cotton there is a good demand and business is increasing at better rates than have lately been current.

The share market is steady. The following are closing rates.

Petits	Rs.	3,670
Davids	"	507 1/2
Jamsheds	"	212 1/2
Kohinoors	"	770
Bank of Bombay	"	1,470
Tapty Valley Ry	"	472 1/2 X. D.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand...	...	...	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do.	6 do	do.	...	1s. 4 1/2d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	...	171
Marks	3	do. do.	...	139 3/4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	...	160
Shanghai	30	do. do.	...	218
Japan	30	do. do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·2
1st Settlement. 1st October ...	97·2

Money Market, Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	13th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	13th Sept.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	193
Do. fine	Dec.	"	190
Do. fine	Jan.	"	190
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	208
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	215
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	190
M G K A fine	"	"	202
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	176
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	229
Do. do fine	..	"	237

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	3,000 "

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·13	5·09	5·08
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·09	5·10	5·12
plus 7	plus 6	plus 6
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
5·14	5·16	5·17
plus 6	plus 6	plus 6

JOST'S PUNKAHS.—When we see or hear of Anglo-Indian ladies who have returned Home writing exhaustive articles in the Ladies' papers on "How to keep well in India," we are reminded of the simple dictum which heads so many advertisements in this country "Keep Cool !" But the question still is "How is one to keep cool ?" There are punkahs of course, but one can't carry the punkah and the punkahwalla from one room to another. And if one could one wouldn't, because a punkahwalla, having little to think about, and all day to think about it, misses nothing that goes on in a house if he can help it, because even a punkahwalla must interest himself in something. So what is wanted is a punkah which requires no human hands to work it, which can be easily removed from one apartment to another, yet which is not a complicated piece of machinery which will get out of order and become scrap-iron in a few weeks. We venture to assert that Messrs. Jost and Co., the Bombay electricians, can supply such a punkah. It is a rather handsome affair, two feet four inches in height, with a handle on each side so that a child could carry it about with ease. The motive power is maintained by a small spirit or oil lamp, taking about a pint of fuel, and it can be started in one minute. With a properly adjusted lamp the fan will maintain a regular speed from 10 to 12 hours without any attention whatever. We venture to think that such a handy means of "Keeping Cool" is cheap at any price in India.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SUKKUR.

DEATH.

BHATHENA—September 17, at Sukkur, Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Bhathena, C. E., Asst. Engineer Larkhana, son-in-law of late Mr. Jehangir Jeajeebhai Lam, aged 34 (By telegram).

Oothamna ceremony will be performed at Seth Cawasji Maneckji Ashburner's Agiary Khetwady, Ardesir Dady Street, this day (Wednesday) morning at 4 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—September 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. C. Smith, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

THOMSON—September 14, at 17, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Thomson, of a daughter.

THOMSON—September 5, at Darjeeling, the wife of A. S. Thomson, Jherria, of a daughter.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 11-49m. Low water, 5-20m., 5-49a.
Bank holiday.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Gymkhana Cricket Match.
Football Tournament.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Mahaluxmi fair commences to-day and will last till the 28th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE ;—A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. The meeting considered and disposed of business of minor importance.

A SIMPLETON'S STORY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged one Hussein Abdul Rehman, a Mahomedan, with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. It appeared that the accused was in the employ of a Hindu named Raghoo Hansraj. Some time ago his master lost his gold buttons and the accused was suspected of the theft. When questioned, the accused denied having taken them, but gave an undertaking to find them if he was given some increase and allowed to remain alone for some time in a room. This was allowed. A short while after a groaning noise was heard from inside the room, which was forced open and the accused was found lying in a pool of blood with his throat cut and a knife lying beside him. The police removed the accused to the hospital. The accused's defence in the Court was that he could not account for his throat being cut, as he was then possessed of the spirit. His lordship sentenced the accused to one week's simple imprisonment.

A NATIVE POLICEMAN'S GALLANTRY.—A bronze medal for gallantry, awarded by the Royal Humane Society of England to Ebrahim Alibux, police sepoy No. 2005. A of the Bombay Police Force, was presented to the recipient of the honour yesterday by Mr. W.L.B. Souter, Acting Commissioner of Police. The incident referred to was that in which Ebrahim had rescued Vishram Gopal P. C. No. 1371-A from the sea near the R. I. M's Dockyard on the night of the 16th February last, and had thereby saved him from drowning. On the night in question Vishram was on duty in the Dockyard. He had a sudden attack of giddiness and fell into the sea. Ebrahim, who then passed by, seeing the splash of water jumped into the sea with his uniform on. An alarm was raised and while a boat was sent out Ebrahim managed to keep Vishram on the surface of the water. It was very dark at the time, and that made the policeman's conduct more praiseworthy. Ebrahim's action was brought to the notice of the Society through the Bombay Government.

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION SET ASIDE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of an application for revision made by Amba Raghu, a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Igatpuri, who was convicted by the Second Class Magistrate there, of possessing a bottle of oil, the property of the Company, and sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Ratnu Ambaji, a railway constable, was the principal witness. The accused denied that any bottle of oil was found upon him. He said he was taken by Ratnu to the Jamadar : a "panch" was called, and the bottle was produced. Evidence was called for the defence. From the conviction accused appealed to Mr. Crofton, the First Class Magistrate, who held the case to be one of theft from the railway workshops by a servant ; the police, he said, had searched the accused as the latter was leaving the workshops, Mr. Crofton dismissed the appeal. In the High Court Mr. Godinho said that the railway authorities were not the prosecutors, and in the absence of a complainant, the Mofussil Police had no power to prosecute by themselves under the District Police Act ; such power could only be exercised by the Bombay Police under the Bombay City Police Act. Mr. Crofton had erred in holding this case to be a case of theft from the workshops ; there was no such charge of theft against the accused ; nor was he searched when leaving the workshops. Their lordships held that Mr. Crofton evidently appeared not to have before him the record and proceedings when he made the order ; he should call for the papers, and re-hear and decide the appeal. His decision under review was set aside.

PARSEE CEREMONIES FOR THE DEAD.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott passed a consent decree in a suit filed by Rustomjee Eduljee Shroff against Nadirshah R. Shroff and others. Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, instructed, by Messrs Mehta and Somjee appeared for the plaintiff and the third defendant, a minor, and Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Sorabjee, appeared for the first and second defendants.

Mr. Haveliwalla said that this was a suit in which the originating summons was taken out for the construction of the sixth clause of the will of a Parsee lady, Baiai, who had by that clause given to the first defendant Rs. 4,000 for certain ceremonies among Parsees known as "Baj Rojgar," and the present disputes among the parties were in regard to the construction of that clause. The second and the third defendants were the residuary legatees ; and so was the plaintiff. Since the taking out of the summons, the parties had come to an amicable settlement : which was beneficial to the third defendant, who was a minor, inasmuch as he got the same benefit by the terms of the consent as he would have got if the said will had been construed in the manner most favourable to the minor.

His lordship passed a consent decree by which the plaintiff was ordered to pay Rs. 2,666 out of the Rs. 4,000 to the first defendant, and to invest the sum of Rs. 1,334 in Government paper and hand over the same, with accumulated interest, to the minor when he came of age.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th September, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall was generally heavier and prospects have much improved, but more rain is needed for rice especially in the south-eastern and eastern submontane districts. The standing crops are flourishing, but the cane crop in Benares has been slightly injured by insects. Harvesting of the earlier autumn crops and preparations for the spring harvest continue. Cholera is disappearing from Jhansi, but has broken out in a village in Hardoi. Cattle are healthy except in eight districts. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient. Prices have fallen in seven districts and risen in the same number.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There was good rain in all districts and more has fallen since the close of the week. Prospects are much improved and the standing crops are flourishing. Early autumn crops are being harvested and fields are being prepared for the spring harvest. Relief operations have stopped in Cawnpore from 1st September and the usual valedictory doles have been given. All works will be closed on the 15th instant and the numbers on gratuitous relief will be gradually reduced during the next month ; it is hoped that gratuitous relief in Bundelkhand will cease on 15th October. Test works have been started in the flooded tracts of Gorakhpur. Cholera is disappearing but malaria continues. Fodder and water supplies are ample. Cattle are doing well. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in Jhansi and Etawah. The numbers on relief are :—Allahabad Division—on works 1,000, on gratuitous relief 124,000 ; Agra Division—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 134,000.

PUNJAB.

Heavy rain fell during the week at Gurgaon and Rawalpindi ; good rain in parts of Rohtak, Delhi, Ambala, and Sialkot ; and light to moderate rain in other districts except Lahore, Shahpur, and Mianwali. Prices of food-grains are generally unchanged. Ploughings and sowings for the next spring harvest are in progress. Indigo is being harvested in Multan. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good and the yield is expected to be good all round. Crops have been damaged in Ambala and on lowlying lands in Jullundur by excessive rain, and cotton is being damaged by insects for boll worm in Lyallpur and in parts of Sialkot, Shahpur, and Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Gurgaon. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain fell during the week in the Peshawar district averaging 12 cents to 3.35 inches and 15 cents in the Marwat tahsil in Bannu. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is satisfactory. The harvest prospects and the probable outturn of the autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings have commenced. Canal water and the Kilapani supply are normal. There is some irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The river Indus is falling. The condition of cattle is good except in Dera Ismail Khan tahsil. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 13¾ to 17 1/2; maize 15 to 18 ; gram 15 13/16 to 18 ; and *bajra* 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was general and in many place heavy rain throughout Rajputana—the following were the amounts in cents :—Headquarters—Bikaner 205, Marwar 161, Jaisalmer 225, Sirohi 671, Mewar 220, Hill Tracts 239, Partabgarh 354, Bundi 294, Tonk 343, Shahpura 364, Kotah 581, Jhalawar 390, Jalpur 66, Kishangarh 635, Alwar 157, Karauli 236, Bharatpur 201, Dholpur 100, Ajmer 391, Merwara 343. Prospects have improved everywhere and the standing crops are doing well. Slight damage from locusts is reported from Jalpur, Karauli, and Dholpur. The condition of cattle is fair and pasturage is sufficient. Prices have generally fallen but are still high.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Ajmer—on works 314, on gratuitous relief 783, total 1,097 : Merwara—on works 8,579, on gratuitous relif 6,510, total 15,089. Native States :—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 623, Tonk—on works 1,260, on gratuitous relief 355, total 1,615 ; Jaipur—on works 4,728 ; Kishangarh—on gratuitous relief 421 ; Dholpur—on works 1,026, on gratuitous relief 413, total 1,439, grand total 8,826. Relief works closed in Alwar, Bharatpur, and Karauli. Prices vary between 14¾ seers in Karauli and 18 seers per rupee in Kishangarh. There were 45 deaths from cholera in Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall general. Land is being prepared for spring sowings and the early autumn harvest has commenced in some parts of Bundelkhand. The standing crops are good generally. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior and by excessive rain in parts of Indore. Pasturage is good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief are :—Gwalior—on works 153, on gratuitous relief 1,651 ; total 1,804 ; in Bundelkhand—on works 2,600 ; on gratuitous relief 2,400 ; total 5,000 ; grand total 6,804. Prices in Bundelkhand 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

There was good rain again in nearly all districts—Damoh received (at headquarters) 9¼, Nimar 7¼, Saugor 5¼, Drug and Jubbulpore, 4¼ inches each : other districts from 3¾ inches in Bilaspur to 35 cents in Bhandara ; in the Hatta tahsil of Damoh, where rain was needed the fall during two consecutive days amounted to 16¾ inches. More rain is required for rice in parts of Drug. Excessive rain has slightly damaged the crops in parts of Chanda, Akola and Amraoti. Weeding and preparation of land for spring sowing are in progress in most districts. Sesamum is being sown in parts of Nagpur, Balaghat, and Drug and is in flower in Chhindwara and Amraoti. *Kutki* (small millet) in Chindwara and Raipur, and maize in Chanda are being harvested. Sugarcane is flourishing in Betul. A full outturn of autumn crops is estimated in Saugor and Jubbulpore. Germination has been successful, the standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are generally favourable throughout the Provinces. *Fuar* is still backward in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. The price of rice has fallen slightly in Seoni, Raipur, and Bilaspur ; elsewhere prices are steady but continue equal to the scarcity rate in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief are 230,751, a decrease of 1920.

PRINCIPLE OF SUCCESSION AMONG WATANDARS.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Aston and Mr. Justice Heaton, decided an Appellate case, which has an important bearing on the principles of succession prevailing among the Watandars. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Athni, who dismissed the claim of the original plaintiff, N. Ganesh Kulkarni, respondent with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Belgaum reversed this decree. The circumstances of the case are that respondent sued to set aside a Malkipatra deed of ownership said to have been executed by the deceased, Srinivas Venkajee, in favour of appellants, Ramchandra and Atmaram Kulkerni, and to recover possession of the lands described in the schedule filed. The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare on behalf of the respondent alleges that the lands belonged to the deceased, Srinivas Venakjee, who died on the 16th March 1899, leaving behind no male issue or widow ; that the lands are Service watan lands, and that he as the nearest reversionary heir of the deceased, is entitled to recover them from the appellants, who claim to hold them under the Malkipatra mentioned above. On behalf of the appellants, Mr. K. H. Kelkar contends that the deceased and his clients were watandars of the same family, that the deceased gave the lands to them under a Malkipatra dated 29th August 1899, and that therefore they are the owners in possession of the lands. The lands, covered by the deed of ownership are admittedly service watan lands and have been in the appellants' possession. The question, therefore, that arises is whether the alienation of the lands evidenced by the deed, is valid beyond the life time of the deceased, Srinivas Vankajee, the executant of the deed. It is admitted by the respondent himself that the deceased and the appellants belonged to one and the same family, and that the latter are co-sharers in the Kulkarni watan to which the lands in dispute appertain. No doubt the respondent is the nearest kinsman of the deceased, but the appellants do not, on that account, cease to be watandars of the same watan. In Chinava *vs*, Bhimangauda, I. L. R. 21 Bombay 793 it has been laid down that the term watandars includes all the co-sharers for the time being in the Watan Estate. The deceased, Srinivas Venkajee, and the appellants were, therefore, certainly watandars of the same watan and the Subordinate Judge held that the alienation by deceased of the lands in dispute in favour of the appellants, was valid not only during the life time of the deceased, but it was so even after his death. The District Judge, in appeal, took a different view of the case. He was of opinion that each holder of the watan has, and can have only a life interest in it. It is not liable to be willed away even to a watandar of the same watan, or to be alienated by such a document as Malkipatra, beyond the term of the holder's life. It must come to the next heir on his death, subject, of course, to interference by the collector, under other sections of the Watan Act.

After hearing counsel on both sides, their lordships reversed the decree of the District Judge and confirmed that of the Subordinate Judge.

HYDERABAD NAWAB AND HIS BOMBAY TENANTS.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott heard a suit brought by Framjee Cowasji Kaorana against C. Misquita, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 140 as rent for March 1906, that he may be ordered to deliver up vacant possession of the premises in his occupation to the plaintiff, that he may be ordered to pay such sum by way of damages as the Court may deem fit for his wrongful possession of the premises, that he may be restrained from interfering with the possession of the plaintiff and from making any claims against the tenants of the property. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Mirza Ali Acbar Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff said he is the lessee of certain premises at Hornby Road by virtue of a lease, dated 8th January 1906, made between "His Highness" Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part. At that time the defendant was in occupation of a shop on the groundfloor of the premises a part of the first floor, and one room on the second floor. After the execution of the lease, the defendant attorned to the plaintiff and agreed to pay him rent for the part of the premises in his occupation at the rate of Rs. 140 per month. He also negotiated with the plaintiff to obtain from him a sub-lease of the part in his occupation for a term of three years at the rent of Rs. 140 per month, and paid to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 140, to be held by him as deposit when such lease was executed. On the 20th February 1906, defendant paid to the plaintiff Rs. 140 as rent for January 1906. After the negotiation for a sub-lease had fallen through, the plaintiff retained the sum of Rs. 140, deposited with him, as rent for February 1906. The rent for March was still due and owing by the defendant. On the 26th February 1906, the defendant gave notice to the plaintiff that he would vacate the premises in his occupation on the 31st March : but he did not vacate on such date, and he continued in occupation of the shop on the groundfloor and a part of the first floor. The defendant, in April 1906, served notices on the other tenants of the property to the effect that he alone was entitled to recover rent from them and that they should pay all arrears of rent to him. The tenants had in consequence refused to pay rent to the plaintiff, who had been put to loss.

Defendant denied that the plaintiff was lessee of the premises. Since August 1902, defendant was the lessee ; the lease was renewed on 22nd August 1904, for three years. In December 1905, he was informed through Sultan Nawaz Jung's attorney that Abdulla Mohshim had no power to give the lease which was null and void and defendat must vacate. In January 1906, he received a notice to that effect. On the strength of the lease, he had spent about ten thousand rupees in repairs and betterment. There was a long-established tobacco-shop on the ground-floor ; and defendant could not leave it easily. Under an agreement arrived at in April last, a case was laid before counsel, and it was arranged the parties should abide by the result of the opinion. Defendant instructed his attorneys to put the agreement on record : he was surprised to receive a letter of denial from the plaintiff. The act of Abdulla Mohshim, in giving the lease to the defendant, was ratified by his principal, Awad Umar Sultan Nawaz Jung, long before he sought to repudiate the lease. Plaintiff had no right to recover rent from defendant or to eject him. Counter-claiming his rights, defendant asked for a declaration of his being the rightful lessee, from interfering with whom the plaintiff should be restrained ; also, from making demands of rent from him.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Connaught Mills Company, Limited was held at the Company's registered office, No 1 Forbes Street at 5-30 last evening, Mr A K Leslie presiding.

The following special resolution was passed, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr Shapurji N. Bharucha :—" That the capital of the Company be reduced from eight lacs and forty thousand rupees (Rs. 8,40,000) divided into sixteen hundred and eighty (1,680) shares of Rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) each to rupees four lacs ninety three thousand and two hundred (Rs, 4,93,200) divided into sixteen hundred and forty-four (1,644) shares of rupees three hundred (Rs. 300) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the holders of eight hundred and forty (840) shares that have been issued and fully paid up, paid up capital to the extent of Rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) per fully paid up share and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled capital on eight hundred and four (804) shares which have been issued at rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) each but on which rupees two hundred and fifty (250) only have been paid up to the extent of rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) per share and thereby reducing the nominal amount of all the said shares from Rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) each to rupees three hundred (Rs. 300) each, and by cancelling the thirty-six (36) shares of rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) each which have not been issued."

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE", SEPT. 19TH, 1856.]

Destruction of the Contonments of Derah Ghazee Khan.—We have received an official report of the entire destruction, by water, of the Cantonements of Derah Ghazee Khan. A considerable portion of the town and jail have also been destroyed. The disaster has been ascribed to the partial failure of Lieutenant Medley's bund—a famous monument of the Punjab Public Works' Department—and the consequent rush of the Julpa through the centre of the District from Kala to Jampoor. It appears that what is termed "the usual Inundation season," caused by the melting of the Hill snows, had passed, and the District had suffered from an unwonted drought. Little rain had fallen up to the 18th ultimo. On that day, however, the rain descended in torrents, and continued pouring incessantly until the morning of the 20th ultimo. The hill-streams, we are informed, descended with irresistible force, the river and the canals contributing their waters to the general flood. The famous bund, hereafter to be known as the Derah Ghazee Khan Folly, was swept away. The Manka Canal likewise gave way, and the stream rushed to the Shoria, overflowing the elevated bank, and pressing with tremendous force on the Cantonment bund, and swept through the lines of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry. The troops were compelled to evacuate, Bunds were improvised round the bungalows of the stations, as well as round the kutcherry and the jail, but without effect. On the night of the 22nd ultimo the station was abandoned. The Artillery, Infantry, and a portion of the Cavalry took refuge in the old fort of the town. The remainder of the Cavelry encamped in detached parties on the sand-hills in rear of the Cantonements. No effort, we hear, was spared to save the town itself. Amid the deluge the walls of the jail gave way. The prisoners were conveyed to the City Fort, where the European Officers, with the troops and camp followers, had assembled. On the evening of the 23rd, the rain partially ceased, and the waters receded. The cutcherry, we are glad to hear, has withstood the fury of the element. It is satisfactory to glean from the report that, although the loss of property, and even of life, must have been serious, no loss of treasure or of Government records has occurred. So vigilant, indeed, were the measures adopted by Captain Graham, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, that not a prisoner escaped, despite the bouleversement incident to the sudden destruction of the——jail.

Good—if true.—There is a story told of an Indian Officer, long since gathered to his fathers, who while in this country was remarkable for his potations. Twice or thrice a year he wrote to the Commanding Officer, the Station Staff, and occasionally to the Army Head Quarters, curiously but very urgent applications for four years' leave to proceed to Sierra Leone to institute and proceedings for the recovery of a considerable moiety of the West Coast of Africa—some four or five million square miles, which he was in the habit of most strenuously alleging belonged to his grand father by right of treaty. This, to be sure, was in the good old times, before Father Mathew had been heard of, and when escapades, provided they involved nothing dishonourable, were regarded as jokes, hardly worthy of reprehension, much less of punishment and the Captain accordingly lived to die on the pension. As his recovery from "Coast fever," however, depended a good deal upon the nature of the official responses made to his applications, a stereotyped reply was kept at hand at Head Quaters for his especial benefit. It was something as follows :—

"Captain's application has been forwarded to the Court of Directors. Compliance with its prayer will depend upon political considerations, the trade in ivory and the state of political feeling amongst the blacks. If Captain, however, wishes to ship gold dust to his adherents, or order white elephants from his estates, he can do so through the Commander-in-Chief."

"N.B.—It is extremely and very difficult to effect a restoration of forfeited territory."

"Extremely expensive and very difficult !" the Captain would ejaculate, "I ought to know that without their telling me so. I have been writing letter about it for the last twenty years, and as far from possession as ever." But in a day or two afterwards the regimental doctor invariably reported him "fit for duty."

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1906.

BOMBAY PEOPLE AND SCHOOLS.

THE report by Professor Coverton, Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, on the revision of the vernacular reading-books used in this presidency, has been published by order of the Director-General of Education in India. It is a remarkably instructive work, for in addition to narrating the manner and method of the revision of the readers, it presents us with a sketch of the presidency and its divisions, the people and their languages, by no means a trivial undertaking, for Bombay not only contains wonderful variations of climate and scenery but also a still more wonderful medley of races, religions and civilisations. Mr. Covernton describes "Bombay" as a geographical expression, not a natural geographical entity. Politically it represents "the gradual accretion of a number of heterogeneous territories and States upon a relatively recent and microscopic British nucleus." In not a few of these, he reminds us, still linger memories or traditions of a distant past when they formed parts of vaster and more glorious kingdoms. Thus, in Sind, despite twelve hundred years of Mussalman domination, the greatness of the ancient Hindu kings is not quite forgotten. Guzarat, too, yet remembers, if not its Kshatrapa and Maurya rulers, at least the heroes Mulraj and Siddharaj and the splendours of the great city Anhilavada-Pattan. What the power and civilisation of its Mahomedan dynasty were "the mosques and tombs of Ahmedabad in part declare and the rest must be sought in the testimony of wondering mediæval travellers. From the south come echoes of Pulikesi, the Chalukyan conqueror, and of the might and pomp of the rival kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Bijapur. Lastly in Maharashtra lies the rugged home of the warriors who, scarce 150 years ago, fought upon the field of Panipat for the empire of the Indian Continent." Mr. Covernton discusses the effects of historical conditions upon the character of the population within them, and he truthfully asserts, western ideas and methods in administration, commerce and science are not unacceptable; the English language and its literature are studied, though usually for limited and utilitarian ends. European manners and customs are tolerated, if not exactly adopted with enthusiasm: but still in language and in literature, in ethics and in religion, the vast bulk of the population is true to the Oriental ideas of the past. The inhabitants often exhibit a shrewd practical intelligence and open-mindedness, but combined with these flourishes a staunch respect for themselves and their own traditions, which protects them from the extremes of servility on the one hand and of fanatical opposition on the other.

These being the characteristics of the people there should be no difficulty in preparing for the rising generation a series of readers full of wholesome lessons and precepts gleaned from the past, and doubtless it has been well done, notwithstanding varieties of people and languages. Though the racial types are mainly Scythic or Dravidian, the languages, with two exceptions, are decidedly Aryan in character. The exceptions are Kanarese and Brahui, both of which are Dravidic. The latter is spoken by a certain race, physically of Eranian type, in Sind and Baluchistan. How this linguistic "sport" comes to be where it is, as Mr. Covernton observes, "remains an unsolved problem." That Aryan tongues should be spoken by races who can claim little or no consanguinity with the Indo-Aryans, or even less with the so-called Aryans of Europe, need not surprise us. "Linguistic connections" he observes, "furnish no guarantee of racial affinities. Even in Europe few ethnologists now-a-days would venture to assume that all Aryan-speaking peoples belong to the same original stock. Just as Latin in Europe, Greek in Western Asia, and Arabic in Africa became in some form or another the languages of the races who were not Romans, Greeks or Arabs, so in India Aryan tongues are spoken by millions who are not Aryans." Investigating the causes of the extension of Aryan languages Mr. Covernton regards the forcefulness of a young, vigorous and dominant type, the prestige of an attractive or superior civilisation, the unifying tendencies of a common creed, as factors potent enough in themselves and quite apart from community of race or actual physical subjugation, to effect the adoption of an alien tongue by peoples, inferior, physically, mentally or morally, to others with whom they are brought in contact. Aryan tongues are spoken by millions who are not Aryans. Their adoption was very gradual, and that adoption the result of contingu ity and prestige and religious and moral influence. There is a reverse to the medal, too, adds the writer: "the Aryan creed and character, no less than the Aryan type, were powerfully affected by the contact and, in the ultimate fusion, much of the traditional 'sweetness and light' was corrupted and obscured."

It is not possible here to follow Mr. Covernton through his learned disquisition on the development of the various languages, their dialects and literature. That may be left for philologists to undertake on their own account. But his history of the vernacular schools for whom he and his associates provided readers will be acceptable, even to the most cursory students of India. Vernacular schools have always been distinguished by the fact that they adhere to the vernacular. In other words, if a native boy wishes to learn English, he must go to a "middle Anglo-Vernacular school after passing a certain grade in a primary vernacular institution. Thence he can proceed to a High School, where he will not only learn English, but also he taught largely in English." There are, it appears, varieties of vernacular schools. Those which take the full curriculum may include an infants' class and seven standards. Those which adopt an abridged course do not rise beyond five standards with an infants' class at the foot. The latter are intended more particularly for backward districts and for the labouring classes, especially the field workers. Their curriculum therefore restricts itself to subjects which may be supposed to be more suitable to pupils drawn from this stratum. Schools of this class are variously denominated Rural Standard schools, Modi schools and, popularly, Inferior Standard schools. But undoubtedly they answer their purpose. After reference to the serious effort now being made to provide girls with schools of their own, Mr. Covernton treats of schools for depressed castes, wild tribes and the like. In the schools for the former class Missionary effort has been a distinct success. The results achieved by Missionary schools in the way of encouraging and elevating creatures whom the prejudice of their orthodox brethren would leave to an historic degradation and primæval ignorance, are unreservedly laudable. To over-educate such classes is neither necessary nor desirable. But to deny them the essential rudiments of knowledge is to elect the creation of an educational hierarchy with privileged orders to each of which in its due degree learning is to be meted out but below which there is to be a class doomed to ignorance and penury. Classes for depressed classes have been attached to Local Board and Municipal schools and separate institutions opened for the same object. Mr. Covernton gives an exhaustive account of them as well as of others. But here we must leave him.

THE TSAR'S PLIGHT.

EVERY day the position of His Majesty the Tsar grows more precarious, and now his plight seems pitiable. It was soon after "Red Sunday" that His Majesty, in a moment of despair, exclaimed "Trepoff is the only man I can rely on." Shortly after, the man with the "Iron Heart," who had escaped death a hundred times, and in truth bore a charmed life, if ever there was one, was promoted by the Tsar to command the Palace Troops. His Majesty no doubt hoped by this to ward off attempts at assassination intended for himself, for Trepoff had been for years the greatest policeman in Russia, and of all the Tsar's servants Trepoff was most likely to get wind of any attempt upon the Royal person, and be able to frustrate it. Now Trepoff is dead; and the Czar, who had gone for a cruise in the Gulf of Finland with the Tsaritza and his family has promptly intimated his intention of returning to be present at the obsequies of the dead General. Alas, poor monarch he must, indeed, be one of the most miserable men on earth! His country in the throes of a terrible revolution, order and government at an end, massacres everywhere, the proud Preobrazinsky guard disloyal,—the Tsar returns to Russian to pay his last respects to the "only man he could rely on." And it is more than probable that there was more in that brief cruise in the Gulf of Finland than met the eye. Who knows how many dastardly plots were hatched immediately Trepoff's back was turned? It is notorious that even the most intimate of the personal attendants upon their Russian Majesties are not untainted with the revolutionary wave which is over-running the Empire of All the Russias. And the Tsar is powerless, for he cannot abdicate, An unpopular monarch, an insane monarch, or an immoral monarch whose incapacity or infamy has disgusted his subjects, can always set things right by abdicating, and if he have a son to succeed him, he can retire into privacy almost without a pang of regret. For his dynasty lives, and is, in fact, stronger for his abdication. But no such happiness can come to the Tsar, for he is not personally unpopular, and his abdication in favour of his infant son would only add fuel to the flames of anarchy and revolution. There is no member of the Romanoff more popular in Russia than its "Little Father," except perhaps the Grand Duke Cyril, who is now an exile from his country in consequence of his marriage with the Grand Duchess Melita, the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Hence the Tsar must cling to his post, no matter how ardently he may yearn for rest. With his generals and statesmen falling daily at the hands of the blood-thirsty anarchists; with M. Stolypin bed-ridden in consequence of the catastrophe which overtook his family the other day, in which his young daughter's legs were torn from her body by a bomb; and with Count de Witte helpless from the successive operations for polypus in the throat which he is undergoing, the Tsar is indeed the most forlorn figure in the Europe of to-day.

ILLICIT STILLS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE question of suppressing illicit distillation in the Sikh districts of the Punjab is one which is seriously engaging the attention of the Excise Authorities. Last year saw the initiation of an experiment in place of the existing repressive measures, though, according to the report on the working of the Department, it does not seem to have been entirely successful. The experiment consists of the granting on low fixed fees of vend licenses to sell, at low rates, country spirit twenty-five per cent. below proof in certain areas. The report says: "The efforts of the excise administration in their attempts to prevent unauthorised production of liquor in these tracts had totally failed to make any impression on the evil which they were designed to combat, and Sir Charles Rivaz came to the conclusion that this experiment, in spite of the risk attendant on a lowering of the price of liquor, was one which deserved trial. As was to be expected, the scheme has resulted in a large increase in consumption, amounting in the four districts concerned to over 98,000 gallons. But it is believed that the greater part of this increase may safely be put down to the subtitution of licit for illicit supplies." It is a serious admission to make, that of inabilty to carry out the law with regard to illicit distillation, but the difficulties, undeniably, are very great and the alternative at least has the advantage of keeping the liquor trade more under control and will in the end give the Local Governments a stronger hand in the control of the Excise administration and enable it to enforce, with greater precision, the principle of minimum consumption combined with a maximum of revenue. That such measures should be necessary is an emphatic answer to the cry of those who wish to make out that the Government is responsible for the amount of drinking in this country which is on the increase. Far from encouraging drinking Government does much to put it down, but it were foolish to suppose that there is any possibility of the relinquishing of a revenue which affords, in itself, means of control over a very awkward matter.

SLEEPING SICKNESS CURED.

REUTER tells us that three cases of sleeping sickness have been cured at Leopoldsville by the use of strychnine. Leopoldsville, in the Belgian Congo territory, has been the centre of investigations for a long time past into the subject of this terrible disease. A Bacteriological Institute was established there few years ago on the site of or near to the condemned hospital. Certain Catholic and Protestant Medical Missionaries devoted unflagging efforts for years to counteract the evils of the malady by isolation and Dr. Royal Dye of the Bolengi Mission recently carried out a number of experiments which, it was hoped, would produce good results. Subsequently the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine sent out a special organised expedition and one of its members, Dr. Dutton, succumbed to an attack of the disease. His survivors, Dr. Todd and Dr. Christie, are probably those who have now succeeded in curing the three cases mentioned. Describing the operations of the expedition whose laboratory he visited Mr. Geil, an American traveller wrote: "A Commission composed of three eminent specialists connected with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is now engaged studying Sleep-sicknes found in the Lower Congo. The Commission is composed of Doctors Todd, Christie and Dutton. There is every reason to believe that the careful enquiry they are making on the spot, being men trained in research methods, cannot fail to bring to light the causes of diseases. This will probably result in places hitherto possessing an evil reputation being made sufficiently healthy for white men. The result of the work of these specialists should be not only humanitarian, but economical as well. Men of commerce and of trade dealing with tropical Africa, will readily mark the benefits likely to accrue from discoveries of the kind now being made by the celebrated physicians. There will be a great saving of large sums of money, of suffering and of life. Not only will the welfare of the white people be greatly increased, but the black subjects of the State will have an equal benefit."

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto, under the command of Lieutenant Commander T. H. Hand, sailed yesterday for Aden.

GENERAL MARTIN, Adjutant-General, returned yesterday to Simla from Abbottabad, where he had been summoned owing to the fatal illness of his brother.

A marriage has been arranged between Arthur Wemyss Reed, of Chaceley Lodge, Tewkesbury, eldest son of the late Major J. L. Reed, and Cora, only daughter of Mr. Harry W. Williams, of Bombay and Washington House, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, London.

THE Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders last evening beat the 10th Hussars, in the Association Tournament, by 4 goals to one.

DURING August there were only 132 deaths from plague in Bombay out of 163 attacks, and a total mortality of over four thousand. The ravages of plague have been steadily declining since May as regards Bombay itself, but in the mofussil a bad state of affairs is apparent, Karachi had less than half the number of deaths that occurred in July last. Poona has jumped from three attacks and deaths in June to 112 attacks and 99 deaths in July and 1,267 attacks and 1,123 deaths out of a total mortality of 1732. The Ahmedabad District has jumped from three deaths in July to 183, and the Kaira District from 6 to 152. Surat has never been free but the figures have almost doubled, and in Satara in place of 3 and 52 deaths in June and July there were 435 in August. The Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts all suffered badly, while in Baroda the figures rose in a month from 59 to 667. The total figures from the Presidency are even more noticeable. With 928 deaths out of 1,228 cases in June the rate decreased in July to 867 deaths out of 1194 cases but in August they suddenly rushed up to 4,224 deaths and 5,946 cases, a sufficient increase to be alarming at this time of the year.

WHAT is alleged to have happened at Worcester fades into nothingness when contrasted with the doings at elections a century or so ago. Dr. Lawrence, late Deputy Whewell Professor of International Law, lecturing at Cambridge, described how candidates threw open the public-houses, and whilst the parson and the lawyer cracked their bottle of port in the bar parlour, the ordinary voters muddled themselves with strong beer outside. At an election at Northampton, in which three noblemen supported rival candidates, and two of them ruined themselves, the voters drank all the port in Lord Halifax's cellar. When Lord Halifax offered them some choice claret, the free and independent electors rose in their wrath and went off to the rival house of Althorp, vowing that they would never vote for a man who gave them "sour port."

THE death of Mr. Charles Baron Clarke, M. A., F.R.S., a distinguished botanist, has occurred at his residence, 13 Kew Gardens Road, Kew, at the age of seventy-four. He was educated at King's College School, London, and at Trinity and Queens' Colleges, Cambridge, graduating B. A. and being bracketed Third Wrangler in 1856. The following year he was elected a Fellow of Queens' College, and in 1858, in which year he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed mathematical lecturer of the College, filling that position until 1865. At the close of that year he entered the Educational Department of the Bengal Government, and served as Professor at the Presidency College and as inspector of schools. In March 1876 Mr. Clarke was promoted to the first class of the Bengal Educational Department, and subsequently, from March 1879 till April 1883, was employed on special duty in England. After returning to India he was appointed in December 1884 Officiating Director of Public Instruction, and was transferred to Assam as Inspector of schools in March 1885. He retired in June 1887.

A distinguished Indian diplomatist passed on August 28 into retirement, when he attained the age limit, and now goes to the unemployed supernumerary list. We refer to Colonel C. E. Yate, C. I. E., C. M. G., Indian Army. It was on Nov. 9, 1867, that he joined the Army, and on March 22, 1871, that he passed to the Bombay Staff Corps. He became Colonel Jan. 13, 1901. It will be as Agent to the Governor-General in Beloochistan that he will best be known, for it was from that position he retired some time ago, honoured and respected by all who had had any connection with him in his official capacity. Under his administration Beloochistan was prosperous and happy, so much so that it stands out as an example of what can be done in the direction of development. Colonel Yate entered the Political Department early in his career, but he ha the opportunity of seeing some war service, though not as a soldier, for he was present in the field during the Afghan war, 1880, as political officer at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and in the march to the relief of Candahar, when he was present at the battle of Sept. 1. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp and bronze decoration. In 1891 he was again on service, this time in the Mekran operations—present at the attack and capture of the Nediz fort. He occupies the unique position of being the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Army on the active list, having attained that rank in November 1903

FOREIGN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOTES.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Germany in the Mediterranean.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1.

THE gay city is beautiful at all times but is not, perhaps, seen at its best in the hot months of the year, when nearly every Parisian who can afford it rushes from the dusty sun-baked capital to inhale the life-giving breezes from the sea, to lave in its bright, cool waters. When this exodus of the natives begins, the capital is invaded by motley hordes of "conducted" tourists, principally from England, the United States, and Germany who 'do' their Paris and environs indefatigably, undeterred by heat, dust or fatigue. English speaking people furnish the largest contigent of these foreign visitors, particularly since the conclusion of the Anglo-French entente. The dead season will not, however, be quite so stagnant as usual this year, owing to the violent opposition which is being manifested to the enforcement, early next month, of the new law upon Sunday closing, according to which the proprietors of hotels, restaurants, cafes and liquor-shops are required to give rest on Sunday or one other day in the week to their employes in turn, by engaging substitutes or making such other arrangements as may meet the case, it being also provided that employes shall not lose their pay on resting days. A meeting has been held of 2,000 proprietors of the establishments interested, including the principal hotels, restaurants, cafes etc. of Paris, at which it was unanimously declared to be impossible to arrange a service to meet the circumstances. M. Marguery, proprietor of the well known Boulevard restaurant, said that the proprietors could not afford to pay their staff on resting days as well as pay substitutes and that, moreover, trustworthy substitutes could be extremely difficult to obtain in the number required. The law is absurd, impracticable and unjust and, if enforced, the proprietors could close their establishments which would be their most effectual revenge. It is, in fact, difficult to suppose that the Paris public are prepared for a measure which, in certain respects, goes beyond even British regulations concerning the Sunday rest and interferes with the immemorial custom of French people to treat Sunday as a day of outdoor enjoyment. Paris, without restaurants or cafes on Sunday, or any other day, is certainly inconceivable and if any considerable number of these establishments close their doors, as is threatened, the public may very warmly resent such an arbitrary interference with their comfort and convenience.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Another question of a different but higher and more serious order, is that of the law for the separation of Church and State, passed by the French Parliament which comes into force next December. After the 12th of that month the Government will be empowered to close the churches and turn out the Bishops and priests from their presbyteries, seminaries and episcopal palaces, unless application shall have been made in each parish to the Government for permission to form *associations cultuelles* (public worship associations) for carrying on public worship and other church work, such application to be made by the Parish priest with episcopal sanction. The State would let the churches to these associations and things would go on very much as under the Concordat except that the Government would no longer pay any ecclesiastical stipends. Some time back a majority of the plenary assembly of the French bishops approved of the proposed public worship associations with certain modifications and forwarded an address to the Pope to that effect. This document, however, appears to have been construed in the contrary sense, some say wilfully, at the Vatican so that His Holiness, in his recent Encyclical condemning the Separation Law, represented the French bishops as opposing not only the public worship associations, but every other kind of association legal or canonical. In fact the attitude of the Pope towards the Separation Law would at present appear to be irreconcileable and, if persisted in, might lead to something like Civil War in France. If, however, it is true, as reported, that Cardinal Merry del Val, the Pontifical Secretary of State, submitted to the Pope an incorrect, if not garbled, version of the address of the French bishops, thereby inducing His Holiness to issue the Encyclical against the Separation Law, then it may be hoped that the Pope finding that he has been misinformed, may incline to some compromise between the French Government and the Holy See. Certainly the majority of the French bishops and priests and the Catholic party in France do not approve of Cardinal Merry del Val's Germanophil and anti-French policy and are generally inclined to make the best of the Separation Law as it stands, lest perhaps a worse thing befall the Church, should a conflict ensue. They do not forget that the extreme Rituals and Socialists ask for nothing better than a pretext for declaring open war upon the Church, with a view to its complete overthrow, quite in the old Jacobin spirit which is still very much alive in France.

GERMANY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Uneasiness and some irritation are felt in French shipping circles at the systematic and extensive increase of German shipping in the Mediterranean, the object of which is evidently not so much to meet any present needs of German trade, but to establish connection with every region and furnish feeders for German commerce. There are now fine steamship services running between Marseilles, Genoa, Alexandria, the Levant, Constantinople and the Persian Gulf. This German activity constitutes a challenge which British and French shipping companies will not fail to take up. Hence at a recent general meeting of the shareholders of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes at Marseilles, it was decided to issue capital stock to the extent of 30,000,000 fr. to add to the Company's fleet and generally meet the German competition. There is no improvement in the feeling of distrust entertained in France towards Germany. The Kaiser's aspirations in the direction of *Weltreich* appear to remain as fervent as ever and at Constantinople, in Asia Minor, in North Africa and in Egyptian affairs indications constantly crop up of his restless and aggressive policy. Whatever may be going on anywhere, and however little it may really concern Germany, one is pretty sure to hear nowadays something from the Kaiser in the *Quos ego* vein. In Russian affairs his influence is believed to be on the side of reaction since it is probable enough that any sincere effort of the Tsar to give a fair trial to a constitutional regime might result in an understanding between England, France and Russia, a contingency highly distasteful to Germany.

THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

In France, which is so heavily loaded with Russian stock, the outlook is regarded with deep anxiety, and the Russian alliance, once extolled as so great a safeguard for France, is now looked upon as more or less of an embarrassment. The analogy sometimes sought to be drawn between the great French revolution and the course of events in Russia is regarded here as inaccurate and misleading in several important respects and it is felt that the revolution, when it comes, must be genuinely Russian in character, suited to the Russian people as they are. As a mere copy of the French revolution it could achieve nothing desirable or permanent. Meanwhile the news received daily from Russia form a horribly monotonous record of anarchy, pillage, bloodshed, rapine, murder and arson all over the country. The police are powerless and terrorised, the army, to an ever-increasing extent, is disheartened—the men being disaffected and sullen and the officers discontented. The sanguinary excesses perpetrated by the terrorists and revolutionists, culminating in the recent atrocious bomb outrage in the villa of the Russian Premier, M. Stolypin, are alienating sympathy with the Russian upheaval against the abuses of autocracy and its denial of freedom. It is felt that no cause can be furthered by a system of wholesale assassination in which so many innocent victims, including women and children, perish. The terrorists and revolutionists are in fact doing their best to justify reaction, and already a secret society calling itself 'Death for Death' has been found to wreak vengeance upon the revolutionary leaders held responsible for the assassinations committed in their name. Will the Tsar, while not failing to punish those guilty of such fearful excesses, yet have the courage to grant reasonable constitutional reforms? If not, or if it be, alas, too late, then the present autocratic regime is doomed and it is not improbable that after a hideous carnival of blood and fire the man of Destiny, the Saviour with a sabre, will arise to bring order out of chaos.—He may be a disinterested patriot or he may not! *Quien sabe.*

SOME COLLECTORS I HAVE MET.

There is no doubt about it, most of us are collectors born or made so by circumstances. From the highest to the lowest, from financier to scavenger, we are all collectors. I once heard of a man who went in for collecting crowds.

No one laughs at collectors more than collectors themselves; but then they only laugh at what they do not personally collect, and the laugh hurts no one.

A lady, talking to me on the subject the other day, declared that it was the sign of a weak intellect, a degeneracy of the age, a morbid craving to have something that no one else possessed. "I have noticed this in my husband's family," she said: "His brother collects heavy, dirty, uninteresting brasses; his sister, copper coins; while their children are always begging for match box covers. I have even known them carry off the contents of a waste-paper basket. It certainly kept them quiet, but it shows something wrong in the nature, and it should be stamped out."

I smiled and allowed my eyes to roam with flattering approval over her lovely drawing room. "I see you have some fine miniatures."

"Some are good." I detected a rising interest in her voice.

"Family ones I suppose?"

"Only a few."

"Then you are a true connoisseur. May I add that you have the rare genius to know what a miniature ought to be, and the happiness to be able to gratify it?"

"I am glad you noticed them; some of them have cost a great deal of money. That is a Collins, and that small one,—please notice the life-like expression in the eyes,—is unique. I do not believe you would find its counterpart in Europe." Then for an hour she proved herself a most entertaining woman, with a large knowledge of her subject; yet she would have been grossly insulted had I told her she was a collector.

We all know the man who is an ornithologist. He generally has defective or bloodshot eyes from peering into crannies, trees, grasses or any thing that he fancies may contain a rare egg. It is a healthy occupation on the whole; needs patience and is not expensive; somewhat trying to those who have no settled home, and conducive to bachelorhood. A newly married man would not care to take to it, and an old married man had better not. I have an uncle, a professor with half the alphabet after his name, whose one enjoyment through the winter months at home is the arranging and re-arranging cabinets of eggs. I sent him a Bombay chicken's egg; but he would not believe that a self-respecting hen could have produced the microscopic egg still, not to offend me, he placed it in his collection where it now rests marked 'doubtful.'

The China collector—His look is unmistakable. There is a haughty and 'I-am-holier-than-thou' expression, entirely unknown among those who study nature and see beauties in everything unbeautiful. They are always earnest; very sceptical—not about their own collections, but about their neighbours'. It isn't a hobby that cements friendship. Like China, it is breakable or cracks before it reaches any age. I knew a father who turned a son out of the house for breaking a small cup. The son was not priceless, being one of six; the cup was.

Another friend of mine began, late in life, to collect China. He was willing to pay large prices, and naturally did so. He quite lost his appetite if he saw a piece of China the owner would not part with. "I have not one of that kind and he has three" would be his lament. At last he got quite a large collection of sorts together, and when a well-known American millionaire collector was staying in the neighbourhood, asked him to come and see it. Now Americans are rarely beaten. In earthquakes accidents, fortunes or yarns we cannot touch them and this one was no exception. He looked at the China and then at his host; not a smile passed between them; the silence was significant. My friend spoke first. "I'm told these are some rather good pieces, though there may not be any which could be called *very* old, "eh!"

"Old!" said the American, "I call'em *bran new*, the whole lot"

He was not asked to stay, and my friend's opinion of Americans is now very small.

But the strangest being I ever came across in the way of a collector was a man trading in a doorway in Churchgate Street. A stamp dealer may not be a collector. This was a stamp dealer who became one, according to his own account, and as he looked upon me as his foster father, I must relate his story at some length.

Tall, thin, with a hooked nose, narrow eyes, wandering hairs on a face that possessed no forehead, and clad in garments that might once have been white, he answered to the name of Jacob Haroun Ali Beg Mahomed: but his stamps were genuine, so also his bargains and, I found later, so was his gratitude.

"Where you live," he asked with an inquisitive air after our first acquaintance.

I told him.

"I come see you—money?—who wants money? you see my stamps; plenty better ones got; I come Sunday."

He did, and we parted mutually satisfied. I with my 30 per cent. below other dealers: he with his cent per cent. above what he had given. After this, Sunday became his regular day of call. I helped him with introductions to other philatelists and his gratitude grew. Occasionally he looked in during the week. "Just see; any business; plenty salaams; good morning." If I was too busy to see him, he smiled. If I saw him, he smiled. He was one big ugly smile and I never look at stamps now without thinking of that smile.

A few days before I was leaving India, he came for a last good-bye. His clothes had deepened in color since we first met, and though, financially, he was more prosperous, he did not look it. Mingled emotions, gratitude, devotion, pride and regret struggled across his dark face. Three times he wiped his face with the palm of his right hand, while in his left he carried the usual bundle of stamps.

"See, Lady, I've brought you little present. You going Belait." With an uncertain smile he handed me a box, not over-clean, of white lilac soap.

"It is good soap; what does it matter; made in 'Merica; and see" He dived into an opening of his loose wrap and produced an equally dirty but smaller box. "Rigauds white violet, made in Paris, very good smell."

"You are very kind———

"What matter; you not know scents?" with a pitying glance. "See; I tell you; Rigaud best scents; more price; that why I bring it you; I know my old trade."

Having reluctantly accepted the scent and soap I asked "Did you find your trade a good one?"

"Very good; plenty sahibs buy. I buy little, then sell big. Hundreds bottles; natives plenty take; like sweet smells; I sell four thousand rupees very good".

"But why did you give it up?"

He grinned and hugged the stamp bundle.

"This better, yes, very better; but I don't know much; you teach me water marks, color, very difficult; makes my head ache—Ah, my eyes; I go blind; I little know; too much trouble, but I get good price and you make me collector. Poor shopman collector like Sahib now. I send you stamps, Lady. No; poor man got no card, but soon I be Jacob Haroun Ali Beg Mahomed, Esquire, Collector of Bombay."

When I returned from England last year I found my poor collector was dead.

Old lace, pictures, jewels, autographs—but their name is legion. Some among us may be like the dearest old lady I ever met, who collected flowers from friends' gardens, bouquets and graves. She once showed me, with such love and pride, a withered rose that had been given to her seventy years before. It still retained its shell-like pink petals. Her hands trembled as she unfolded the tissue paper; her blue eyes were moist behind her glasses, but a smile of great sweetness played over her white face at the sight of the faded rose. I think she had forgotten me, and I—as I looked at the withered flower, a picture grew before my senses. An old-fashioned garden; and presently there came in view a lovely girl, in the full pride of youth; her golden hair falling beneath the soft lace hat; while bending over her hand in tender devotion was a stalwart lover. His gift,—the rose,—was pressed to her bosom and he read the answer to its message in her down-cast face. He is but a memory now, and she a lonely old lady, but the flower of love had not lost its blush. The other dried flowers had not power to paint pictures, yet they were all part of her life, collected through three quarters of a century.

MECO

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS COMMENCES.

Terms of the Shah's Ordinance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

An Ordinance, convoking a National Council, has been issued at Teheran. It provides for 156 members; namely 60 for Teheran and 96 for the Provinces, and assures the inviolability of members' elections, which will be biennial, and have begun.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

Reducing the Engineer Strength.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

An Army Order has been issued which says that with a view to reducing the strength of the Royal Engineers' service beyond twenty-one years is to be discontinued.

Another order discontinues service pay in the Army and grants additional emoluments for the attainment of certain standard of fighting proficiency.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Strong American Force Waiting.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

There are now enough American warships in the Cuban waters to land five thousand sailors in case of emergency.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The news from Cuba is meagre, but President Palma and his advisers appear to be making desperate efforts to come to an understanding with the insurgents before the arrival of Secretary Taft and Mr. Bacon.

The rebel leaders, however, are disinclined to accept the Government's proposals.

THE IMPROVERISHMENT OF INDIA.

Correspondence in the "Times" Closed.

DRAIN OF WEALTH ARRESTED BY BRITISH RULE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The *Times* closing of the correspondence regarding the alleged impoverishment of India concludes by saying that British Rule has arrested or largely reduced every one of the evils which were draining the wealth of the country a hundred years ago.

CURE FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Successful Use of Strychnine.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Three cases of Sleeping Sickness at Leopoldsville have been cured by an injection of strychnine.

THE NIGERIA RISING.

Sentences on Rebels.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Nine natives have been sentenced to death and forty-one, including the King of Owa, to various terms of imprisonment, for complicity in the Southern Nigeria rising.

MUTINY ON A TURKISH TROOPSHIP.

Several Casualties.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

A mutiny has taken place on the Turkish troopship "Assyria" at Port Said.

Several men were killed, but all is now quiet on board.

THE TSAR'S CRUISE.

Return to Attend General Trepoff's Funeral.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Tsar will return from his cruise in the Gulf of Finland to-morrow and will attend the funeral of General Trepoff.

COUNT DE WITTE ILL.

Five Operations Performed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Count de Witte, who is at present in the hands of the surgeons, has already had five operations performed on him for polypus in the throat, and others may be necessary.

MURDER OF A GERMAN SUBJECT IN RUSSIA.

Protest Against Reign of Anarchy.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The German Ambassadar at St. Petersburg has made representations to the Russian Government regarding the murder of a German Manufacturer of Riga, and also regarding the general anarchy prevailing in the Baltic Provinces.

THE LINER "MANCHURIA."

Heavy Cost of Salvage.

SISTER-SHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The liner "Manchuria" has been re-floated at Honolulu at a cost of one million dollars.

Her sister ship the "Mongolia" is now ashore at the Sandwich Islands. The passengers and cargo are being landed

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The Irish Rout the British.

UP-TO-DATE TACTICS EMPLOYED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Irish invaders drove the British from the South Downs yesterday.

The feature of the Manœuvres is the use of the man-carrying kites for signalling and scouting purposes; also the telescopic search lights.

DR. JAMESON IN LONDON.

Transvaal, Orangia, and Natal to be Discussed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Dr. Jameson has arrived in London and will interview with Lord Elgin to-day on the subject of the controversy between the Cape and Natal concerning their share in the railway traffic of the Transvaal and Orangia.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Rumoured Receipt of Reply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

It is believed that a communication has been received from His Highness the Amir regarding the dates of the proposed visit, but owing in part to the Viceroy's absence on a short holiday and other reasons, the purport of the communication cannot at present be made public.

JAMALPUR SHOOTING CASE.

Collection of Funds to Defray Expenses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Money is being collected from the workmen of the Jamalpur Workshops to assist in paying the expenses in the shooting case.

ASSAM-BURMA TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTION.

Over Land Lines to be Laid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

The interruptions on the telegraph route through Assam to Burma have now lasted nearly two months.

Four cables crossing the Brahmputra, near Dhubri, have been broken and it will not be possible to repair them until the floods have subsided. It accordingly has been determined to lay a new land line by the new railway route, north of the river.

The wires will be carried to a point opposite Gauhati, where the river will be spanned from bank to bank, a distance of 1,000 yards.

The hills on either side will permit this being done without the employment of high poles. Two separate sets of wire will be stretched across the river and provision will thus be made against accidents.

TRANSVAAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

British Indians' Complaint.

APPEAL TO INDIA ANTICIPATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London, 17th September states:—The *Daily Mail's* Johannesburg correspondent anticipates that British Indians in the Transvaal will wage a great campaign against the new Registration Ordinance and carry out their resolution to suffer imprisonment.

They are likely to appeal to the Indian Government.

THE HYDERABAD SIND EXPLOSION.

Damages Assessed at Over a Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER. 18.

The total amount for claims on account of damages caused by the explosion at the Fort Hyderabad, (Sind), in April last, admitted by the Committee of Assessment, has been fixed at Rs. 1,05,000, of which Rs. 96,000 have been already paid.

THE ARTIZAN'S ASSOCIATION.

Proposal to Build a Temple, and Library.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 18.

At the anniversary, last night, of the Lucknow Artizans' Association, formed to provide improved training for native craftsmen, it was announced that a temple is to be built and a primary school established, as well as a Library, and Emporium.

For the completion of the temple and the foundation of the school the sum of Rs. 1,500 is required.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Squabble Over the Presidentship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The *Hindu Patriot* states that Tilak has declined point blank, to accept his nomination, to the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress, by Bepin Chandra Pal, on the ground of the latter having once "eaten his character."

THE INDIAN NATIONAL DINNER

Condemned by Prominent Native Journals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Several Calcutta Native papers, prominently, the *Indian Nation*, condemn Surendranath Bannerjee's National Dinner, held at the Albert Hall on Friday last. They say it is destructive of caste as well as Swadeshism.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT SUKKUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 15.

Cholera has broken out at Sukkur and several fatal cases have been reported.

COMMERCIAL MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay's Appointment.

THE "PIONEER'S" COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

Commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. J. Fairbairn Finlay's appointment to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. J. Prescott Hewett, the *Pioneer* says:—

Mr. Morley, as was anticipated, failed to find a commercial expert of sufficient ability and standing who would be willing to take up the post, and it would have been most undesirable that a man of mediocre attainments, should have been appointed. He turned apparently to his own Council and saw that one choice only was possible among the Members.

It was a novel procedure, and retired Civilians, who are enjoying the ease and emoluments of the Indian Council, do not usually look back to this country for preferment. Mr. Finlay himself, we believe, had declined the temptation of being Financial Member when Sir Edward Law retired, but must have re-considered his position when the Commercial Membership was offered to him. He had over 27 years' service to his credit when he left India in the Spring of 1903, and he had acted temporarily as Finance Member some years before his retirement. His return will strengthen, very considerably, the Viceroy's Executive Council, for he will bring experience and knowledge of Indian subjects to bear in all matters of business.

With Mr. Hewett about to vacate his seat in the Council, and with the Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson following him in a few months hence, the Civilian element is likely to be seriously weakened; and, Lord Minto will welcome any new Councillor, who is well acquainted with the country. There is need of such men in the present state of Indian politics.

Mr. Finlay's appointment is also likely to be approved in commercial circles. For, while he was in the Financial Secretariat, he had many dealings with the Mercantile community, and his ability was generally recognised during the controversy regarding the Currency question. He will make a good successor to Mr. Hewett.

With regard to the Secretary of State's Council, there will now be two Civilian vacancies to be filled, as Sir Steuart Bayley retired in September last year, and his successor has not yet been nominated. A good deal of speculation will be excited as to the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay's successor, who presumably will be appointed forthwith.

"THE C. & M. GAZETTE'S" VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

With reference to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett, the *Civil and Military Gazette* after reviewing Mr. Finlay's earlier career in the Indian Civil Service says that after such a training of marked natural aptitude, the appointment of Mr. Finlay to the highest place in the Finance Department of the Government of India was seen to be but a question of time, and not of remote time, and indeed, at the end of eleven years' service on the financial side the Departmental Secretaryship was the rapid reward of Mr. Fenlay's conspicuous talents.

The Financial Membership would doubtless have followed in the ordinary course, and already in 1902, Mr. Finlay found himself officiating for Sir Edward Law in supreme charge of India's Exchequer, but before events could run to their proper conclusion, a cable to the India Council summoned Mr. Finlay home.

Never having the opportunity to bring out a Budget in India, Mr. Finlay gave no public exhibition of his financial genius as a maker of surpluses, but his soundness, shrewdness and strength were disclosed in quiet fashion when, as Officiating Financial Member, he carried through the Legislature those measures for enhancing the countervailing duties on Bounty-Fed Sugar, which were designed to protect India from continental trade machinations, without setting up a shield against fair foreign competition.

LATER.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* further states:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay's new appointment to represent the manifold, though as yet undeveloped and hardly conscious, interest of Commerce and Industry in the Viceroy's Council, is thus, on the whole, as good as could be expected, and we do not anticipate that it will be regarded unfavourably in any quarter where opinions are weighed and have any worth; but this second selection of a member or ex-member of the Civil Service, to a post which was supposed to have been created expressly to break with the imagined wooden traditions of that Service, is a curious practical commentary on all the rhetorical elaboration we have been treated to of the advantages of securing what is called a practical business man for the office.

For our part we have never professed to hold that Government should appoint a merchant to deal with merchants any more than that they should appoint a Zemindar to deal with zemindas.

The attractions of the post are plainly not sufficient to induce any Merchant or Banker of Standing at Home to abandon his business and come out to India for five years, and, if nevertheless, such a man could somehow be persuaded to make the sacrifice, his usefulness here must be heavily discounted, for a great part of his term of office, by his unfamiliarity with the essential conditions of Indian trade.

A Government of specialists in the narrower sense of the word sitting separately in a detached office is not the sort of Government that the British spirit in India ever contemplated or could now tolerate; and if we are thus to come back, after all to the Indian Civil Service it would be difficult to nominate any individual one whose capabilities indicate fitness in a more pronounced degree than is the case with the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE PUNJAB.

Brief Review of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

During the year ending the 31st March, over 700 new Primary Schools, for boys and girls, were opened in the Punjab with an increased attendance of about 25,000.

The number of female pupils rose by 25 per cent. and that of Muhammadans by about 17 per cent. The statistics for the past five months are not yet available.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER FORGERIES.

About Rs. 2,400 Involved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Three men are being tried at the Calcutta Police Court for forging Postal Money Orders. They are two Bengalis, and a Eurasian. The amount involved is about Rs. 2,400, and a forged stamp of the Midnapur Post Office was used. The fraud was discovered by the men quarrelling over the spoil.

The case is pending.

DERAILMENT OF THE UP-JUBBULPUR TRAIN.

Three Vehicles and Engine off the Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHARAGPUR, SEPTEMBER 17.

News has been received here of a serious accident to an Up-passenger train on the Saidpur branch. The train left Gondia for Jubbulpur, and when near Balaghat station, a derailment occurred. The engine completely turned over, and three September though vehicles left the line.

So far as it is known, no no one was killed, several were injured.

The local railway officials left for the scene of the accident to-day.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Rules Sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the following rules for regulating the promotion of Officers of the Indian Army:—

(1) The rule requiring Second Lieutenants to pass the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani before promotion to the rank of Lieutenant is abolished, and Rule 3 of the Indian Army Order No. 511, dated the 18th July 1904, is cancelled:—

(2) Any British Service Lieutenant who attained that rank before completing 2¼ years' service will be required to give an undertaking in writing, when applying for an appointment, to the Indian Army, that he is prepared to revert to the rank of Second Lieutenant.

He will be reverted accordingly on admission and will be promoted again to the rank of Lieutenant from the date following that on which he completed his 2 1/4 years' service, reckoned from the date of first commission.

(3) The rank of a British Service Lieutenant, who had more than 2 1/4 years' service at the date of his promotion, will be antedated on his admission to the Indian Army to the date following that on which he completed his 2 1/4 years' service, reckoned from the date of first commission.

(4) A British Service Second-Lieutenant, entering the Indian Army, will be promoted to Lieutenant, if he has the qualifying service, from the date following that on which he completed his 2 1/4 years' service.

These rules take effect from the 12th of August 1906, and will apply to all Officers admitted to the Indian Army after that date; but Promotion Rolls will continue to be submitted as usual for all Second-Lieutenants admitted to the Indian Army before the 12th of August 1906.

The new rules will not affect the British Service pay already drawn by Officers prior to their entering the Indian Army.

THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

Resumption of Through-Booking,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The through-booking of coaching traffic, passengers' luggage, parcels, etc., has been resumed on the Simla-Kalka Railway, the train leaving Simla daily at 8-45 a.m. and arriving at Kalka at 5 p.m. and leaving Kalka at 8-30 a.m. and arriving at Simla at 5-30 p.m. Goods will be transhipped at the breach at mile 19, near Dharampore. Ordinary train service and booking of goods traffic will probably be resumed in a week's time, the goods already booked being transhipped and forwarded.

RESTORATION OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

All the telegragh wires which were broken by the recent stress of weather are restored between Kalka and Simla, and Umballa and Lahore.

There is every sign of an end to the monsoon in the Simla Hills, and the weather there, which cleared up on Sunday, is much colder.

The Railway authorities hope to run trains through to Kalka in a few days, but this is not rather a sanguine expectation, for there has been a serious subsidence of the line near Dharampore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. G. F. Arnold, at present Officiating Deputy Secretary of the Legislative Department of the Government of India, will act for Mr. R. E. N. Arbuthnot, as Revenue Secretary of the Burma Government, when the latter proceeds on furlough.

Mr. Sheepshanks returns to the Legislative Department of the Government of India, as Deputy Secretary, on his return from leave in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, Member of Council of Commerce and Industry, is expected to arrive in Simla, on return from home leave, on the 1st of October.

Mr. R. M. Dane, Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Northern India, takes a short extension of leave and arrives in India at the end of December.

Mr. R. E. Holland, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, has returned from leave and resumed duty.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJEE.

Condolence Meeting at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Under the auspices of the Khademul Islamia Society, a public meeting was held yesterday evening, at the Albert Hall, to express regret at the death of Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabjee. There was a large attendance, the Hindus forming the majority.

Babu Surendranath Bannerjee moved the first resolution which ran thus:—"That this meeting express its profound sorrow and great grief at the sudden death of Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee and consider that the Moslem community has lost in him a great leader and benefactor.

SMUGGLING OF PERCUSSION CAPS.

Offender Sentenced to Nine Months' Imprisonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Customs Preventive Staff at Keamari, detected a Bori passenger from Muscat by one of the B. I. S. N. Co's Mail steamers, with two boxes constructed with false bottoms and containing over 150 lbs. of percussion caps. The accused was placed before the City Magistrate, who sentenced him to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The false bottoms were neatly constructed so that it was only by careful examination that it was possible for any person to detect the attempt at smuggling made to evade the authorities.

MALICIOUS SUIT.

Complainant to be Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

A Barisal telegram, dated yesterday, says that judgment was delivered in the case of Baikuntha Gupta *vs.* Jack, by Mr. J. N. Roy, Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali.

The case was declared maliciously false and the complainant has been ordered to be prosecuted under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and the date of hearing has been postponed to the 6th of October.

A SOLDIER CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 18.

At a District Court-Martial, held at Lucknow Private John Hulley, 1st Durham Light Infantry, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour on a, charge of forgery.

SALE OF INTOXICANTS IN THE PUNJAB.

Question of Restriction.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

The question has arisen whether, if the Punjabis are to satisfy their occasional craving for intoxicants with the country-made article, they should not be restricted to the Punjabi-made article.

The idea involves a sort of Provincial Swadeshism. At present much of the Rosa Distillery rum comes into the Punjab from the United Provinces.

The Lieutenant-Governor remarks upon the question of the desirability of excluding the imports from the Rosa Distillie from sharing in the profits of the Punjab distilleries, is one that has recently been under the consideration of Government.

Until the results of the Kasauli expriments are known no final pronouncement on the subject can be made, but the facts brought forward by the Excise Commissioner make it clear that it is very questionable whether the provincial sources alone are yet in a position a adequately to cope with the demand; and until it is an assured fact that the local supply can be safely and sufficiently maintained, to dispense with the Rosa imports is out of the question.

The Lieutenant-Governor in his review of the Punjab Excise Administration in 1905 writes—"In consequence of the enhancement of duty upon *charas* entering the Punjab from Central Asia and the closure of a large number of shops of vend of that drug, both imports and consumption have declined markedly.

The effect of the former factor upon the Central Asian trade, in which the drug forms a staple medium of barter, has been disorganizing in the extreme, and it is unlikely that trade conditions will return to normal unless some substitute, such as silk can be found to take the place of *charas* as a commodity of exchange.

How far the decrease in the consumption is due to the contraction of a number of vend premises, and how far it is due to the rise in prices, it would be premature to say, and the tendency of *charas* smokers to turn for their intoxicant to some other form of drug should be carefully watched.

During the year a special Preventive Agency to check the smuggling of *charas* into Britise India, by unauthorised routes, was posted at Leh with apparently satisfactory results.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR RAWLINS.

An Impressive Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The funeral of Major Rawlins, A. M. S., A. D. C. to General Sir Archibald Hunter, took place this evening and was one of the largest attended funerals in Poona for a long time past. The band and firing party were from the 2nd East Lancashires, while two squadrons of the 33rd Cavalry lined the way along the lines on the way to the little Cemetery of St. Sepulchre. The deceased Officer was a bright, genial soldier, one who, had Providence ordained otherwise, would have shortly filled a Cavalry command out here, and proved the life and soul of the station. The funeral procession was very late, but when it arrived at the Cross Roads, there was a great assemblage of Officers, and as the cortage moved onwards the strains of the mournful "Dead March" in Saul were borne on the evening breeze in the fading light. So many and so numerous were the wreaths and crosses that there was great difficulty in restoring them, before the sturdy sergeants of the Lancashires lifted the remains of the Officer and bore them to their abiding place amid a crowd of Officers and gentlemen who sleep the sleep of silence in the hope of a joyful awakening.

The enormous gathering filed in and the service was most impressively read by the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of St. Mary's. At the end of the burial service the band of the East Lancashires sang the hymn "When our heads are bowed with woe," Major Martin, in command of the firing party, ordered the volleys, the drums and bugles at intervals playing the "Last Post" His Excellency was represented by Major Lee, Military Secretary, who brought some lovely wreaths from Government House.

The officers of the Western Command, the officers of the Divisional Command with General Richardson at their head, and Colonel Grantham, Major Butler. Colonel Paterson, Major Wanless O'Gowan, and the officers of their regiments were present. The officers of the I. M. S and R. A. M. C. were also present with the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor and General Geary, and Colonel Bull. The members of Government, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton were present, and a large gathering of civilians.

HEAVY RAIN AT SRINAGAR.

Damage to Roads and Bridges.

DETENTION OF MAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Srinagar correnpoadent of the *Pioneer* wiring on the 17th says:—

Rain has been falling heavily and persistently here for over 36 hours and, grave fears are entertained that last year's experience will be repeated and we shall have serious floods.

The coincidence in time is very striking, the last heavy rain falling on the 12th, 13th and 14th September. The river is rising, but has not as yet reached the danger point.

The road has been damaged in several places; and the bridge at Uri has been washed away.

No mails are in to-day in consequence.

Things are looking more cheerful at the present moment, as the rain has ceased, but it is stated that there is a volume of water coming down from Islamabad owing to last night's rain.

The residents and visitors are taking the usual precaution to secure themselves and their property from any flood risks.

The fields near Gulmarg are topped with fresh snow, which accounts for the unusual cold experienced here yesterday.

DERAILMENT OF THE DACCA LOCAL TRAIN.

Engine Submerged and Four Carriages Smashed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

A Dacca telegram, dated yesterday, to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, says:—

The local train starting from Dacca at 7 in the morning was seriously derailed at mile 5, between Dacca and Narainganj. Three 3rd class carriages have been completely smashed, one first-class carriage upturned and the engine thrown over the embankment into the water.

The Railway authorities report no loss of life. One bracelet and a shoe have been found on the spot. The passengers are being transhipped.

CORDITE-STOCKS IN ARSENALS.

Captain Sturrock's Experiments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Captain Sturrock, R. A., who attended the Committee at Ferozepore on the occasion of the recent Cordite Explosion, has proceeded to Rawalpindi, and from the arsenal there has taken specimens of cordite of different ages and will conduct a series of experiments to test the condition of these stocks of cordite at the factory at Aruvankad.

KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION APPEALS.

Technical Points Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

In the Sessions Court of Cuddapah, before Mr. M. M. Ghose, I. C. S., the Kodur Railway appeals came on for hearing yesterday. The appeals by the Chief Guard Brindley and Assistant Station Master Atchutha Shenai against the conviction and sentence the former to three months' and the latter to ten weeks' imprisonment, passed upon them by Mr. Coleridge, Joint Magistrate of Madanapalle. Mr. C. Ramachendra Row appeared for the appellants and Mr. K. Naraina Row High Conrt Vakil Madras in support of the conviction.

Mr. Ramachendra Row *in limine* argued the question as to the jurisdiction of Mr. Coleridge to try the cases at Cuddapah. The point was raised before the Magistrate at the commencement of the trial and was overruled by him. The Vakil maintained that Mr. Coleridge had no jurisdiction outside Madanapalle division and as the offence took place within the jurisdiction of the Sidout Deputy Magistrate Mr. Coleridge was incompetent to try the case. Secondly, the so-called transfer of the case to Mr. Coleridge's file was *ultra vires* inasmuch as such a transfer could have been validly made by the District Magistrate, only in cases of which he had taken cognisance under Section 190 (c) of Criminal Procedure Code, since in this case the Stationary Magistrate had, as records showed, taken cognisance and issued summonses to witnesses. The District Magistrate was thereafter incompetent to take cognisance of the same case over again. Further it was contended that the order of the District Magistrate which purported to be under Section 190 (c) could not be upheld so long as he directed the police to lay the charge sheet before another Magistrate. Further it was urged that the trial could not take place in Cuddapah and any waiver as regards this matter which (the Vakil) might have made in the Lower Court would not validate the trial which was illegal *ab initio* and that the waiver by him would not be binding on his clients.

Mr. Naraina Row argued *per contra* in support of the proceeding of the Joint Magistrate and contended that Mr. Coleridge who was First Class Magistrate for the whole District under Section 40 was entitled to exercise first class powers throughout the whole District, that the notification posting him to Madanapalle Division could not be construed to limit jurisdiction only to that Divison and did not divest him of the powers already vested in him over other parts of the District. Mr. Naraina Row further pointed out that the District Magistrate by his proceedings dated 16th May 1906, had taken cognisance of the case on information received by him from the joint enquiry report held and from enquiry by him as District Magistrate under Section 83 of the Railway Act; that there was absolutely nothing on record to justify the suggestion that the case had been previously taken cognisance of either by the Stationary or Divisional Magistrate of Sidhout; lastly that the proceedings not having occasioned a failure of justice or proved in any way prejudicial to the accused, Section 537 applied to these cases, that the Appellate Court ought not reverse the conviction and sentence on the objections raised on behalf of the appellants.

The Sessions Judge took time to consider the arguments and promised to give his decision on this point on the 19th instant. The appeals were posted to 28th instant for being heard on its merits.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Reception by the Provincial Mahomedan Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

At Shillong, yesterday, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor received a deputation from the members of the Provincial Mahomedan Association.

A short address of welcome was read, and His Honour Mr. Hare in reply said he hoped that with the help of all those who had the true interests of the Province at heart, to develop to the full the great possibilities of the new Province.

In this connexion they might rest assured that the interests of the very large Mahomedan population would have his most careful and sympathetic attention.

Speaking of the recent distress His Honor hoped that the worst was passed.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL

Prospects Improving

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER, 18.

The distress in Eastern Bengal in lessening. Reports received from local officers up to 8th September, give total figures for the province as follows: 114 persons on relief works, and 2,082 in receipt of gratuitous relief; total 2,196 against 3,623 persons relieved during the previous week. Besides the above, 2,589 persons received casual relief in Dacca.

Floods are now subsiding rapidly. Information as to damage done by them is contradictory, but it appears that the outturn of the early rice crop has been very fair while prospects of winter rice which is still being replanted in some areas are good.

Prices remain very high in spite of importation very large supplies from Burma and Calcutta.

LANCE-CORPORAL DUFFIN'S CASE.

Foul Play not Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

In connexion with the case of Lance-Corporal Duffin, Northumberland Fusiliers, who, the other day, mysteriously found his way into the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, it seems that when his Regiment was at Mauritius he suffered from enteric for two months. He then developed epileptic fits and subsequently is a victim to St. Vitus' dance. It is supposed he had one of these attacks and being near the Medical College Hospital he was taken there. He has now been removed to the Station Hospital.

At first it was suspected he was chloroformed or drugged, but this view has now been abandoned and no foul play is suspected.

NEW PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE FOR MADRAS.

Mr. F. D. Bird Appointed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. F. D. Bird is appointed Second Presidency Magistrate of Madras, with effect from 12th June, subject to the lien of Mr. Muhammad Azizuddin on the appointment.

PARCEL POST TO EUROPE.

Rates Considerably Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Parcel post arrangements between India and Belgium and Luxemburg have been revised, and parcels can now be sent through the United Kingdom *via* Gibraltar at considerably reduced rates.

EUROPEAN DROWNED

At the Kidderpore Docks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

A European, named John Sandberg, a Steward on board of the steamer "Begonia," was drowned accidentally at the Kidderpore Docks on Sunday.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 15.

COLONEL AFSUR-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

SOCIETY at Secunderabad and Chudderghaut, both European and Native, has been much concerned since yesterday morning about the accident that has occurred to Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, M.V.O., C.I.E., A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Nizam, and Commander of H. H. Nizam's Regular Forces. Last Thursday evening His Highness went out motoring to the shrine of the Saint Bava Shurffudeen, about eight miles to the south of the City, to which he occasionally pays a visit, and the Colonel took the opportunity of visiting his family at Saifabad, where one of his sons was lying unwell. He accordingly got into his motor-car with one attendant and drove himself. It was dusk, and immediately after passing the residence of the Prime Minister, the Colonel was probably unable to distinguish a water-cart that was in front of him, which the car, going at a rapid rate, dashed into so forcibly that besides the damage done to it, the Colonel was shot out about six feet away from the car, and fell very heavily on his left side. He was picked up senseless by one or two passers-by and was conveyed to the nearest house, the inmates of which immediately busied themselves to arrange a bed for him and to do all that was needful. News was in the meantime carried to the quarters of His Highness and of the Minister, and soon after Dr. E. the Nawab Lukhman-ud-Daula, Bahadur, and Doctors Abul Hasan and Ghani were in attendance, who found on examination that one of the ribs on the left side was broken and that the lower part of the skull was injured, accompanied by bleeding from the nose and the left ear. The requisite articles were then sent for from the Palace, and the wounds were dressed. Captain the Nawab Osman Yar-ud-Daulah, the Colonel's eldest son, who was apprized of the accident by telephone, soon came from Saifabad, and was shortly after followed by Colonel Gimlette. The patient by this time became semi-conscious and continued so throughout the night. Towards morning he began to show some improvement, although he was more or less in a precarious condition throughout the next day, the bleeding continuing, but it stopped that evening, since which time the patient has improved rapidly and passed a much better night and this morning he has been pronounced out of danger. Colonel Gimlette, the Residency Surgeon, has been and is still in constant attendance and has been indefatigable in his exertions, having stayed the night through in tending his patient. The Colonel is still in the house to which he was taken when the accident occurred, which belongs to Nawab Bakhur Nawaz Jung, Bahadur. He is not yet in a fit condition to be moved, and has been ordered complete rest, seclusion, and quiet. The Prime Minister visited him almost immediately after the accident, and shortly after His Highness also called and stayed for a short time. In fact, all classes and conditions of people in Hyderabad, and the Military Stations of Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum, European and Native, have been very solicitous in their calls and enquiries about the progress the Colonel was making, which shews the high esteem and regard in which he is held by all.

THE LATE PRIME MINISTER'S JEWELS.

The amount of Rs. 12,15,000 realized by the auction sale of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah's jewellery at the Bank of Bengal has been distributed amongst the decree-holders who had obtained attachments upon the same.

Apropos of these jewels, the person who bought them at the auction has lost nearly a lakh of rupees on their resale. And another interesting feature about them is that a Bombay Jeweller, who purchased the major portion with the intention of taking them to Bombay, has been directed by the Customs authorities to pay duty upon them before he takes them out of Hyderabad, on the ground that they were originally brought into the State free of duty by the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, who was an exemptee, and that as they have now become the property of a person who has not that privilege, the duty should now be paid! A more unreasonable claim could not be put forward; but anything can happen in Hyderabad.

THE BUDGET FOR 1316 F.

The Finance Office is at present engaged in preparing next year's Budget. This is the last month of the Fusli year and it is expected that the Budget will leave the Finance Office long before the month expires; but as it will have to be passed by the Cabinet Council before the sanction of the Prime Minister can be obtained, it cannot be said that it will be published before the advent of the new year. Even this is, however, matter for congratulation, as it is decidedly an improvement on previous years, when Budgets were published after the third or fourth month of the year for which they were intended.

"TAKAVI" IN AURANGABAD.

His Highness the Nizam has sanctioned the disbursement of a lakh of rupees for *Takavi* advances, in favour of the ryots of the Aurangabad Soobah, in 1316F., for the construction and repair of wells for agricultural purposes.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The Government have at last decided to give the Registrar and the Joint Registrar of the City consolidated salaries of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200, respectively, from the beginning of 1316 F. Until now they have been allowed to divide between them the fees collected on the Registration of Documents, which came up sometimes to as much as Rs. 900 a month each—in fact, more than double the amount the Inpector-General of Registration himself drew. This order, however, is not a new one. It was issued in 1308 F.—about eight years ago; but its operation has been put off from time to time and now it is entirely due to the Inspector-General, Dr. George Nundy, that this satisfactory result has been brought about, whereby a saving of about Rs. 15,000 has been effected to the Government. The same system is also likely to be followed in the Districts. There are altogether about sixteen Registrars and about a hundred Sub-Registrars in His Highness' Dominions, a number of whom are drawing consolidated salaries, while others are allowed to appropriate the fees that are collected.

SHEIKH KADIR VS. CHUNILAL.

This case, in which the accused is the father of the Opium Contractors, came on for hearing to-day before Nawab Zulkadar Jung, Bahadur, Chief City Magistrate. Besides the complainant, two witnesses for the prosecution were examined. They have made the same statements that they made in the previous case against the sons, namely, that they had witnessed the process of adulteration in the house of the accused, and that on various occasions they were personally engaged with him in doing the work. The case now stands adjourned to the 18th instant

THE DACOSTA PERJURY CASE.

As announced in my previous letter, this case was fixed for hearing to-day before Mr. Rai Harilal, Third City Magistrate; but as the summons was returned unserved, the hearing had to be adjourned and is now fixed for the 24th instant. There is, however, one point worthy of note regarding the non-service of the summons: it was forwarded to the Secretary to the *Paigah* or area within which the accused is employed, and has been returned with the endorsement that no person by the name of O. V. DaCosta is at present employed there and that therefore the summons could not be served. Probably the accused wants a little time, and prefers not to appear before he learns the result of the appeal that he has filed in the High Court against the order of the Chief City Magistrate sanctioning the prosecution for perjury. It is said that the appeal has not yet been taken on the file and that it is stil before the Registrar of the High Court for the settlement of certain preliminary objections. Meantime, a fresh summons has been ordered to be served upon Mr. Da Costa at his house Saifabad.

LAPSE OF FINANCIAL ALLOTMENTS.

Lord Kitchener's Instructions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The following is published in the Army Orders:—

The Commander-in-Chief wishes the attention of all Disbursing Officers to be drawn to the custom, which now obtains, of endeavouring to spend at the close of the financial year allotments which have been made for specific purposes, and for the economical expenditure of which there is not sufficient time remaining.

The object of this hurried spending of funds appears to be not necessarily the completion of the particular service during the year, but the avoidance of lapses. His Excellency desires it to be understood by all concerned that this custom, in most cases, leads to waste of public money, and that in any case where the work cannot be carried out with proper care and entire efficiency within the financial year for which the grant has been allotted, it is far preferable that the money should lapse to Government or be re-appropriated to other purposes under the sanction of a competent authority. The fact of the anticipated lapse and its amount should be definitely reported at the earliest possible date with a request for renewed provision, if needed, in the estimates of the succeeding year, which request will be accepted and acted upon whenever possible.

Lord Kitchener desires that in future these instructions may be carefully observed.

THE WORLD OF ART.

REVIVAL IN ART NEEDLE-WORK.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A very striking and beautiful panel in ten stitch has been on view lately to invited visitors at 23, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, which marks a new development, or, perhaps, as it would be more correct to say, a revival in modern English needlecraft. To Mr. F. Vicars, the designer of the splendid and symbolic train worn by Queen Alexandra at her Coronation, is due the inception of the idea, which is one that is not beyond the scope of any lady of artistic skill. Briefly, he painted his picture upon strong canvas, in the colours to be used by the embroiderers, and the result is a softness and delicacy of shading that would not have been attainable otherwise. The subject is taken from Ovid's "Metamorphosis," showing Apollo about to clasp Daphne to his arms, when she is beginining to change into the bay tree, as suggested, by the passage commencing;"Vix prece finita, torpor gravis occupat artus," &c. The figures are set against a background of mountains and woodlands with the river, the father of the nymph, shown in the middle distance. The approach of night is suggested, and the crescent moon has risen, while the flowers, both of sun and shade, appear in the foreground. Golden rays are worked round Apollo's head after the convention of classical art. There is a border in the running form of acanthus,with large buds, while among the leaves are shown groups of ripe fruit, which give a rich and harmonious veriety of colour.

Musical competitions and concerts occupied a large share of the programme drawn up for the final day of the National Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace. An early commencement was made with the choir contests, the junior organisations of from twenty to thirty voices being summoned an hour before noon to the skating rink, where Dr. E. H. Turpin tested their qualifications. A choir from Dover won the "Ideal Trophy," next in order of merit being a body of singers from Willesden. Several junior choirs of from thirty to forty voices competed for the "Plunkett Shield," which was carried off for the second year in succession by the Stratford choir, whose victory, however, was gained by only one mark over the Portsea Island choir. The contest for senior choirs also proved keen, the Peterborough singers just defeating the Sheerness choir by one mark. A pleasing event early in the afternoon was the concert given, under the direction of Mr. Charles Jeapes, by nearly 2,000 children, most of whom came from the South of England. They sang a number of simple pieces very prettily, and with evident enjoyment. In a concert held later in the afternoon on the Handel Orchestra there took part 3,500 singers, drawn from many districts of England, Abersychan and Blaenavon also sending contingents to represent the Principality. Mr. Allen Gill was in command of this army of vocalists, and, exhibiting customary skill and nerve, guided them admirably through several well-chosen pieces. None of these was better sung than Sullivan's beautiful "A Hymn of the Homeland"; while Dr. Cowen's "Bring Branches from Forest," from "St. John's Eve," Pearsall's delightful "Who shall Win my Lady Fair," and Barnby's madrigal, "Sing a Joyous Roundelay," were presented with plenty of animation. Expressively rendered, too, was Mr. Arnold Mote's melodious "Lullaby," and a successful concert ended with the chorus "Sing unto the Lord," from "Judas Maccabæus." It should be mentioned that a band of 100 instrumentalists, nearly all of whom were amateurs, lent aid, and gave a fairly effective performance of Ambroise Thomas's Overture to "Raymond." Mr Frank Idle presided at the organ.

A Drury Lane drama without a sensation would be like a Christmas pudding without plums. The trouble year after year is to devise something which has not been done before, for the old proverb respecting the novelty of things under the sun still practically holds good. The ingenuity of past melodramatists has been exercised to such a degree that their successors are hard put to it to conceive a situation with a new "thrill" in it. Earthquakes are not new. "The earthquake of Martinique" was produced in London in 1840, and thousands of citizens will remember the Oxenford version of "The last Days of Pompeii," at the Queen's, and the well-contrived disturbance in "Pleasure," at Drury Lane, to say nothing of the upheaval in "Claudian Railway trains have enjoyed a long innings since the time when Mr. Augustin Daly, the late American manager, gave the public that lurid mixture of his own composition, "Under the Gaslight; or Love and Life in These Times." Of all the varied railway sensations introduced in the forty years which have elapsed none have bettered the effect here introduced, where the innocent man, bound to the railway track, is rescued in the nick of time. Avalanches, houses on fire, "tank" dramas, racing plays, and many other exciting affairs appealed to the public in the "sixties." The height of "realism" was supposed to have been reached when an actual cab was introduced into "The Great City" in 1867. In the midst of the chorus of appreciation displayed for this dash of enterprise it was quite melancholy to learn that a "live" vehicle had been driven on the boards of the Olympic a quarter of a century previously in a play called "The Road of Life; or, A Cabman's Career." The striking incidents, familiar to the Londoner in his daily rounds, of a man being knocked down and run over by a hansome cab, has been only once attempted. It was done by Mr. Romaine Callender in a piece called "Always Ready."

Mr. Hall Caine, as we have before pointed out, hopes to invest the Drury-lane autumn drama—to be presented this day fortnight—with the literary quality, and to render the production different in type to the efforts of some past years. Nevertheless the scenic adjuncts of "The Bondman" cannot be treated as secondary or subsidiary. The most important "effect" will be seen in a fine "set," representing the sulphur mines of Sicily, where two brothers find themselves to be companions in misfortune, and one saves the life of the other. Down to quite recent days the sufferings of the workpeople in these mines were very grievous. Great numbers of children were employed at very early ages to carry the sulphur up interminable steps from the lower workings to the surface of the earth. As a result, they became stunted in growth, and were often seriously deformed. An agitation was got up on their behalf, and laws were passed by the Italian House of Deputies controlling the employment of children in these mines. The heat in the lower workings is always intense and the fumes often dangerous. A workman at Caltanisetta looks old at forty.

There are very few "solfataras" in the Island of Sicily itself, but they are to be found in some of the smaller islands which surround it. Sulphur mining from "solfataras" is a totally different thing from that which exists at Caltanisetta, the "solfataras" being volcanic, and resembling to all appearances a crater on the breast of Vesuvius. As a matter of fact, there are "solfataras" within a few miles of Naples. They are always smoking and giving out vaporous fume and flame. It is one of these hideous spots on the surface of the earth that will be produced in the Drury Lane drama, and Mr. Arthur Collins has been severely exercised how to put on a vivid picture of an eruption which shall appeal to the imagination of his audiences without offending their olfactory sense. But, with such a skilled and practised contriver, there need be little fear of the result.

Negotiations are now in progress for the acquiring of Wyndham's Theatre for the winter season, in order that the Christmas and holiday matinees of the revived "Alice in Wonderland" may be given there. Miss Marie Studholme has engaged under the direction of Mr. Seymour Hicks, and will play the name-character. Meantime, the part of the Mad Hatter is to be considerably extended, with a view to giving Mr. Hicks better acting chances. "Alice in Wonderland" is always acceptable, if only by reason of Mr. Walter Slaughter's delightful music.

We learn that Mr. Maurice Farkoa will shortly leave England to undertake an engagement in America. It is to be hoped that his absence may not be a prolonged one, since there is no one in this country who can quite replace this popular and tasteful singer.

Little Breakfast Scones
are so good for the children, and their elders, that no breakfast table ought to be without them.
They are made easily, and always successfully, with
Brown & Polson's
— raising powder —
'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)
They take only 15 minutes to make, and eat deliciously fresh from the oven. Re-heated, they are as good as new.
Try them to-morrow from recipe on tin.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

H. and S. Highlanders *vs.* 10th Hussars.

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Poona, who had disposed of the Telegraph boys in the first round, yesterday evening, met and defeated the Cavalry men from Mhow who had previously knocked out the 7th Brigade R. F. A.

The weather was perfect and the ground in good condition. A strong wind blowing across the field affected play somewhat, possibly assisting to a certain degree the team defending the Bandstand goal.

The Hussars in the first half seemed all to pieces but played a better game in the second period when a clinking shot by Harford, their inside eight, pierced the pack in front of the Argyll's goal and found the spot. The beautifully placed corner kicks of Durant, their outside left, were also a feature of the game and they had hard luck indeed in not getting one or two of them through. Their faults, if I may mention them, were that the backs did not kick as cleanly as they might have done and the forwards were two fond of passing or, attempting to pass at once with their heads instead of first getting the ball under control.

The Highlanders played a good combined game throughout and shewed far more science then their opponents. They have been accused of weakness in front of goal, but yesterday evening there were no mistakes. The forwards took their time and when they short they got there. Quinn, the evergreen, played as well as ever and his three goals were all well placed shots.

The game started at 5-35 and the Argylls immediately forced a corner. The Hussars then secured and a good point from Binn's travelled across the goal mouth and fell just over the line. Hands against the Hussars gave the green shirts an opening and Flemming put in a good shot which Dunn got his head to hit the Hussars cleared at the expense of a corner. A clinking shot from Mowath of the Argylls was well saved by Woodburn the ball going across to Dunn who put it over the bar. The Argylls were doing most of the pressing and the Hussars were confined to their own half till Binns got away by the right. A wild kick however sent the ball behind. The Hussars obtaining Harford attempted a dribble, but lost to the centre half who was playing well back.

The Argylls continued to press and a real good shot from Fleming went straight in. Woodburn got his hands to it, but Quinn and Mowath were on him instantly and the ball was shoved through (1—0.) From the kick off the Argylls securing a corner another good attempt at a goal was made and slack play in the Hussars back line gave Quinn an opening and he took a long pot (2—0.)

The Argylls came on again and the ball went into Woodburn's hand's who cleared but not for long, as it took him all his time to twist a quick return from Dunn outside the post. The Hussars then managed to get away and a good pass to the outside left who was unmarked resulted in the ball going across to the inside right. Daly run out, but though the goal was open the ball was headed outside the left upright. After a visit to the other end where Woodburn acquitted himself well the ball was returned to the Argyll's goal where a good corner kick was cleared.

The whistle blew for half time with the Argyll's pressing.

A and S Highlanders	2 Goals
10th Hussars	Nil

The second half started at 6-15 and the Hussars immediately took up the attack almost at once a shot by Harford got through the pack and found the net (1—2). This success promised to brighten up the prospects of the game and instil new life into the play. The Hussars warming up a loug shot was put in by Morris which travelled just outside. The left upright, securing a corner Durant placed the kick beautifully and the Argylls were lucky to get the ball away from the scrum between the posts, The Hussars however came on again and had very hard luck in not scoring two or three times coming very near it. Another corner once more showed one of Durant's pretty kicks the ball almost trickling into the goal when it was picked up.

Luck however was all against the Hussars and a sudden break away by the Argylls took the ball up the field. To many it seemed a palpable offside when the inside right secured, but with nothing in front of him and well supported he put in a hot shot which Woodburn managed to clear, the green shirts were on him immediately and as in the first goal the ball was shoved through. (3—1).

A fourth goal followed soon after when Fleming of the Argylls drawing both backs entered well. Woodburn did not run out, but quite uncovered by his backs put out a hot shot. Mowath received it and taking his time made no mistake. The game ended :—

A. and S. Highlanders	4 Goals.
10th Hussars	1 Goal.

The following were the teams :—

A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS.—*Goal.*—Daly. *Backs* Kelly and Reid. *Halves* McLane, Lapsley and Hampseed. *Forwards* Fleming, Dunn, Quinn, Mowath and Wright.

10TH HUSSARS.—*Goal* Woodburn. *Backs.* Burt and Hartridge. *Halhes* Seaton, Sergeant Major Mitchell, Sweettand ; *Forwards* Corpl Binns, Harford, Smith, Morris and Durant.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The first match, the 12th Lancers *vs.* the Wes Yorks was won by the latter by one goal scored in the first half to nil. It was a good game.

The second game the Wilts vs. the Highland Light Infantry was won by the former.

The Highlanders scored a goal in the first half. The Wilts scored twice in three minutes in the second half and scored again, thus winning by three to one. It was a fast good game and the best up-to-date.

THE HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Exciting Play Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

The following are the results of the drawing in the Hyderabad Polo Tournament.

As the entrants are training hard to annex the handsome trophy, the play, it is anticipated, will be of a very high order.

The 26th Prince of Wales Own Light Cavalry will play the Fateh Maidan Gymkhana on Monday the first of October. The Mysore Gymkhana have draun a bye. The Golconda B Team will play the 13th Hussars on Tuesday, the 2nd October. The Golconda A team bye.

THE TOLLYGUNJ GOLF COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The following is the result of the Foursomes Competition held at Tollygunj last week.

Mr. F. H. Stewart and Mr. J. D. Guise beat 7 up and 5 to play Mr. Norman Mcleod and Mr. L. Truninger.

POONA RACES, FOURTH DAY.

"Tide's" Forecast.

POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—1 Pactolus, 2 Corrie Roy, 3 Strathspey.

PONY CHAMPION CHASE.—1 Lucretia, 2 Key West.

SELLING PLATE.—1 Resident, 2 Gum, 3 Fando.

BREEDERS' PLATE.—1 Lady of Quality, 2 Philmore.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PLATE.—1 Lomond, 2 Little Gallant, 3 Nowar.

NEW DEALERS' PLATE.—1 Sir Lawrence or Dublin, 2 Rammah, 3 The Ranger.

"TIDE."

THE QUETTA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Entries in the Horse Show this year are 10 better than last year, this in spite of the fact that we are one British Regiment short, or rather two as last year. The S. W. Borderers were up for the Polo Tournament and gave 30 entries, and this year the Welsh Regiment are just off to South Africa and so entered but little. Much credit is due to Major Patterson, the Hon. Secretary of the Show, for the excellent arrangements and good times kept. Mrs. Smith-Dorien gave away the prizes, which took the form of cups, and very handsome cups they were. I should like to correct a mistake which I sent you *re* the Country Bred Class. Captain Winter's "Cherie" was not disqualified, as he withdrew his entry. Our next excitement is the "Dog Show" which takes place to-day.

CLASS IV. (PONIES OTHER THAN POLO PONIES.)

(A) Arabs.

Judges :—General Smith-Dorien, Major Talbot, Capt Sarel.

Capt Vernon Harcourt's Kelp	1
Capt Cassel's The General	2
Capt Toogood's Malabar	3

Also ran Lieut. Gretton's Opal, Lieut. Brock's Olympia, Lieut. Hore's Princelet, Lieut. Allen's Golden Eagle, Capt. Marriott's Mick, Major Minchin's Shaheen, Capt. Moore's Othello, Lieut-Colonel Syke's Optic, and Mr Russell's Shahzada.

(B) Others.

Judges :—Captain Toogood, Captain Winter, and Captain Quinlan.

Major Patterson's Lady Molly	1
Capt. Day's Spot One	2
Capt. Hislop's Razzle	3

Also ran Major Spearman's Lady Disdain, Capt. Marriott's "C B." Lieut. Stewart's Micky Free, Lieut-General Smith-Dorien's Lady Mystic, Captian Hislop's Dazzle, and Mr Monteith's Gipsy.

(C) Country Breds.

Judges :—Maj Talbot, Capt. Sarel, and Capt. Marriott

Capt. Palin's Sabzi II.	1
Lieut. Allen's Mazurka	2
Capt. Winter's Who Cares	3

Also ran Major Pott's Little Beauty, Capt. Swettenham's Splash, Lt.-Col. O'Donnell's Necklace, Lieut. Leah's Cherry Girl, Lieut. Allen's Songstress, Capt. Winter's Cherie, and Mr. Monteith's Gipsy.

Capt. Winter's "Cherie" was placed first, but disqualified by the judges as the owner is not a resident in Baluchistan or Sind, which was one of the conditions of the event.

CLASS V. (HORSES OR PONIES IN SINGLE HARNESS.)

Judges :—Major Talbot, Captain Toogood, and Captain Sarel.

Capt Quinlan's Toby	1
Lieut-Col O'Donnell's Tim	2
Major McLeod	3
Lieut-Genl Smith-Donien	

Sixteen other turn-outs entered.

CLASS VI. (JUMPING PONIES.)

Judges :—Captain Sarel, Captain Winter, and Colonel O'Donnell.

Capt Quinlan's Toby	1	(Mrs Quinlan rode)
Lt-Gen Smith-Dorien's Belfast	2	(Capt Toogood rode)
Lieut Stewart's Micky-Free	3	(Capt Winter rode)

Fifteen others competed.

CLASS VII. (BEST HORSE IN SHOW.)

Judges :—General Smith-Donien, Captain Quinlan and Captain Sarel.

Lieut E D Giles' Oxide	1
Lieut S M Bruce's Dolphin	2
Lieut-Genl Smith-Dorien's John Blunt	3

Four others entered.

BEST PONY IN SHOW.

Judges :—General Smith-Dorien, Captain Sarel and Captain Toogood.

Capt R H. Palin's Sabzi II.	1
Capt Day's Spot One	2
Lieut-Col Wadeson's Tam	3

Also ran Capt Brewis' Bluebell, Major Patterson's Lady Molly, Lieut-Col Wadeson's Martha, Lieut-Col Wadeson's Mistrel, Capt Hislop's Razzle, and Major Minchin's Shaheen.

CLASS VIII. (CHILDREN'S HACKS.)

Ponies.

Master Skinner's Robina	1
Miss Rona Sarel's Snowball	2

CRICKET.

GAUD SARASWAT C C *vs.* YOUNG HINDU C C

This match was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday last and resulted in a draw in favour of the Saraswats. Scores :—

YOUNG HINDU C C

Mr P N Dandekar, b Motiram	9
Mr R H Jhangiani, b Moterain	16
Mr W L Masurkar, l-b-w Wagh	5
Mr N B Mehta, c Wagh, b Motiram	0
Mr B M Dalvi, not out	37
Mr N K Divekar, c A V Sakardaude, b Motiram	2
Mr S M Dalvi, b Wagh	0
Mr S H Bhatkar, b Motiram	0
Mr M R Deo, b Wagh	0
Mr W B Kirtikar, c M Damodar, b Wagh	2
Mr M H Kirtikar, c V D Pai, b Motiram	3
Extras	12
Total	86

GAUD SARASWAT C C

Mr V S Rangnekar, b Deo	7
Mr A V Sakhardande, b M H Kirtikar	8
Mr J N Dewoolkar, c Mehta, b M H Kirtikar	4
Mr S N Nerurkar, b Deo	11
Mr V D Pai, c W Kirtikar, b M H Kirtikar	7
Mr G B Hegde, run out	10
Mr M Damodar, not out	23
Mr S B Gothoskar, c and b M H Kirtikar	3
Mr D V Sakhardande, not out	1
Mr N S Wagh Mr G Motiram	did not bat
Extras	6
Total (7 wickets)	80

KARACHI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Karachi races have been postponed to the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October.

THE STORY OF A WATCH.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bodley charged John MacMullen with cheating in respect of a metal watch valued at Rs. 13, belonging to Messrs. Lund and Blockley. Mr. Herbert George Cark, Manager of the complainant firm deposed that the accused had called at their establishment on the 6th instant and said the two clocks supplied sometime ago to Messrs. Lowther & Co., contractors, New Dock Scheme, Government Dockyard, were not going accurately and that somebody might be sent from the complainant's firm, to see to it. He further added that they wanted one more clock and if the order for it was not received he would on his return see that it was sent. He then desired to buy a watch. It should be the cheapest he said. Mr. Clark showed him one for Rs. 14-8-0. He would have it for Rs. 13, and pay the money on the 10th instant as he would receive his wages on that day. The complainant agreed. Accused gave his name as Mahon. Subsequently it was ascertained that accused was not in the service of Messrs. Lowther & Co., on the 6th instant, and that his name was not Mahon, as given by him but John MacMullen.

The accused explained that he did not say he was in the service of Messrs. Lowther & Co. then, but that he had been there before. He had given his second name as he intended to take the money personally to the complainant and with a view that they might not write to him, or send their bill. He received a certain remittance from his wife, about the 10th or 15th of every month, from Secunderabad. He purchased the watch and presented it to a friend of his who had gone to Calcutta. He was even now willing to pay off the bill if the remittance was received. While passing along the Docks sometime ago he was told by Fobler, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Lowther & Company, to ask Messrs. Lund and Blockley to send a man to see to the clocks that did not go well. Fobler had since left the service, and accused did not know his address.

The case was remanded to enable the accused to call any evidence he had in his defence.

HOME REMITANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.

The Weekly Memoranpum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,860,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills	£ 9,230,076
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907	£ 8,569,924

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Says the *Parsi.* The forthcoming visit of the Amir is said to be designed not with a view to settle any outstanding questions between the allied Governments, but, whatever amount of truth there might be in this statement, it is certain that the visit will pave the way for a better understanding between them. The Afghan King is suspicious of the ultimate designs of the British Government on his country, He has not yet understood fully their objection to treat him in all respects like an independant sovereign. He does not realise to the fullest extent the nature of the delicate posiion he himself finds in. He does not know that, but for the powerful support of his neighbour, he and his kingdom would not be worth a moment's purchase in the hands of his Northern neighbour. To put it plainly, the Amir does not know his actual position, and heace it is that we find him demanding rights like the representation of his country in the court of St. James and a free port somewhere outside the control of the British officials. His conference with Lord Minto will, it is to be hoped, make him realise his true position and draw the tie of friendship, which binds him and the Indian Government, still closer.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—The older generation in Bombay must have received with sincere regret the news of the death of Mr. C. G. Kemball, Judge of the High Court in the early eighties. Mr. Kemball was one of the most popular Englishmen that ever came out to India, and it may be added to his credit that he never courted popularity. He was eminently just and sympathetic, and but for Sir Richard Temple insisting on a revenue officer, Mr. Kemball would assuredly have been Judicial Member of Council. It is nearly a generation now since he retired, but he never cherished ill-will towards those who had stood in his way. Only last year, writing to a friend, he said he had had no grievance against anybody, and enjoyed life as it came to him. In private life Mr. Kemball is still remembered as genial and hospitable, ever willing to help in a good cause.

BABU BLUSTER AND THE COST OF IT.

The *Rast Goftar* states : The continued agitation kept up by our Bengalee compatriots for so many months past, which they periodically take the vow to maintain in future may be highly pleasing to their conceit : it may even satisfy the few conscientious ones among them to think they are displaying to a wondering world their steadfast belief in their patriotism. But do they, can they reflect at what immense cost to the rest of the people of India they are indulging in this amusement ? Is it not apparent to them that their antics, magnified through the telescope of the British Committee of the Congress, must strike British statesmen in England as the signal of a danger calling for stringent measures of caution ? These measures can take but one from, namely, to maintain, and even to increase the strength of the British army in India ! And yet we have, forsooth, these very agitators crying out against the burden of military expenditure ! Are their machinations calculated to inspire in the Government such confidence in their loyalty as might induce them to lessen the precautions against internal disturbance ? We think it high time that Raja and Ryot should, with a voice not to be mistaken, condemn the further display of this Bluster, for it has passed beyond the bounds of buffoonery and can only lead to an increase in Army expenditure, the cause of which it is the duty of every taxpayer in India to exterminate.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

The *Gujerati* thus vindicates the Reception Committee Calcutta from an accusation made against it: We are not prepared to say in the absence of fuller information that the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Congress has departed from the usual practice of selecting president of the Congress. One or two gentlemen whose nomination is likely to advance the best interests of the Congress and to meet with the approval of responsible Congressmen are, as a rule, confidentially sounded on the subject, and the opinions of the leading Congress Committees invited. Very likely Mr. Dadabhai must have been privately approached, as it must have been felt that he might not accept the onerous duties of the president-ship of the Congress at this time of life. In the meanwhile we know it as a fact that some Congress Committees at least have been invited to communicate their views. The responsibility for the selection of president rests according to the unwritten usage and constitution of the Congress with the Reception Committee, and we have no doubt that the Calcutta Reception Congress Committee will make their final choice after receiving the opinions of those Congress Committees that have already been consulted. More than one eminent Indian has complained to our knowledge that the Bengalees can not keep a secret and we really fail to see why there should have been any indecent haste in announcing to the wide world that an informal offer made to Mr. Dadabhai had been accepted by him. But it should be remembered that the informal selection must receive the approval and sanction of the Reception Committee after the receipt of opinions of the leading Congress Committees in the country.

MR. GOKHALES HOME—COMING

The *Indian Spectator* has it : The Hon. Mr. Gokhale returns home after a courageous campaign in the land of party politics, leaving behind an impression favourable to himself and to the cause he so ably represents. He is not himself a party politician though in cases of this kind circumstances often make the man. In India Mr. Gokhale has the Indian party to serve ; and the country can count upon this homage from her capable and eloquent son. We offer him a cordial welcome.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes : The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale is back among us, having most honourably discharged the mission which was entrusted to him in his capacity as its delegate by the Benares Congress. The work he has done is of a most valuable character, we mean, the education of the British people in Indian matters from the Indian point of view. So far that work has been discharged most conscientuously, most ably and most patriotically. He has infused a spirit of responsibilty in the Indian Parliamentary Committee and made them alive to the real wants and requirements of the country and the aspirations of his countrymen with regard to their onward political progress slowly but steadily on the principles of genuine Liberalism.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

On return from the Chatham Class, Captain C. A. Elliott, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Services in the Northern Command.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by Lieutenant Laverton, Seaforth Highlanders.

Captain Bogle, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, rejoins the Corps of Guides on the 25th September.

Captain Preston, 40th Pathans, has been selected for the appointment as Registration Officer, No. 1 Circle.

Lieutenant Thompson, 57th Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Colonel Atkinson, Commanding the Bangalore Cavalry Brigade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Colonel C. G. M. Fasken, C. B., who arrived to day from England assumes command of the Southern Brigade to-morrow.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Neville, D. S. O., who hitherto acted reverts to his former position as Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment Wellington.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

MOUNTED Infantry Staff.—Lieutenant A. Boxwell, 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, *vice* Lieutenant N. G. P. de C. Tronson, relieved, and during the absence on leave of Captain B. F. R. Holbrooke, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, or until further orders. Dated 9th September.

38th (*Prince of Wales' Own*) Central India Horse.—Lieutenant E. J. D. Colven, Double Company Officer, 117th Marattas, to be Squadron Officer. Dated 29th August.

117th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant R. J. K. Potter, 7th Dragoon Guards, attached 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 26th August.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant C. M. De Souza, I. S. M. D., from Sub-Medical Charge of Station Hospital, Ahmedabad, to the Sub-Medical Charge of the Station Hospital, Nasirabad.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon J. Fenwick, I. S. M. D., from Sub-Medical Charge, No. 2 Section Hospital Poona to the Sub-Medical Charge of the Station Hospital, Ahmedabad.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon L. M. Cabral, I. S. M. D., from the Sub-Medical Charge of the Station Hospital, Nasirabad, to the Sub-Medical Charge of No. 2 Section Hospital, Poona.

The following transfers are ordered :—Lieutenant L. W. Savile, from 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery to 49th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Lieutenant C. F. Potter 49th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, passed an examination in Gujarati, by the Higher Standard at Bombay, on 4th June.

Captain F. C. Rampini, Supply and Transport Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave:—Captain F. C. Rampini, Supply and Transport Corps, for three days, on private affairs. Conductor S. Hayler, Ordnance Department, for four months, on medical certificate.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The monsoon conditions are weakened further in extra tropical India, except in Eastern Bengal and Assam but have strengthened materially in the southern half of the Peninsula and slightly in Burma.

Both the monsoon currents are at present rather weaker than usual.

In Burma there has been light to moderate local rain, the principal amounts being Mergui 3 inches, Toungoo 1 inch, Lashio 2 inches, and Monywa 1 inch.

The cloud has increased in the interior where the skies are now heavily overcast and the temperature is still normal or in excess throught the province. In Assam the rainfall has been nearly general ; in Orissa there has been local rain, while a few falls also occurred in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur—the only large amounts being Silchar 3 inches ; Shillong 1 inch ; and Jessore 1½ inches ;

The air has become drier in North-east India and Orissa and the cloud has diminished in Chota Nagpur and Behar ; but the skies are still moderately overcast in the rest of North-east India.

The temperature has fallen in Assam and is generally normal or in excess.

The weather has been dry in the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces, except for light falls reported from Neemuch and Jubbulpore.

The air has become drier and the skies are practically clear.

The temperature has risen slightly, but it is generally still in defect.

In Gujarat and South Rajputana a few falls of rain occurred, the heaviest being 1 inch in Ahmedabad.

In North-west India there has been a general decrease in humidity and the skies are now clear, except in Gujarat.

The temperature has risen slightly and is still in defect, except in Sind.

In the south of the Nizam's Dominions, Madras and Deccan there has been nearly general and light rain, while in South India, excluding Malabar, light to moderate rain has fallen locally.

Raichur had 1 inch ; Bangalore 1½ inches ; and Coimbatore 1 inch.

The cloud has increased considerably in the southern half of the Peninsula and the skies are generally and nearly overcast, while air has become damper in the interior of the Peninsula.

The temperature is normal or in excess and the greatest excess has been 4° in Sholapur.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast and Assam, and local rain in the interior of Burma, South Deccan and South India, and some rain in Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts	Fort, In.	Fort, Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	62	64	53	63	61	00	54	39
Monday 17th September 1906	0	0	0	3	0	00	0	1
Total	62	64	53	66	61	00	54	40
Total fall to 17th Sept. '05	34	63	39	78	38	19	92	14
Total fall to 17th Sept. '04	38	36	40	91	41	20	32	00

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

18TH SEPT. 1906.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 00	47 58	38 20	29 04

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A.M. ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 18TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Bellary and Cuddapah and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Ratnagiri, Bombay, Mormugao and Mangalore, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Cuddapah and the lowest 61° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Bain.—Twelve stations report rain.

Weather.—Local scattered showers are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Eeporter for Western Ind ia.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	0	6
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	3	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	18
Total	14	6	121
Total plague deaths to date	133,741		
Same date last year	3	3	63

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

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The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath, and nursery soap.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots. London, 27 Charterhouse Sq. ; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
☞ Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands." Mailed Free.

PLEASE NOTE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer **Free Services** of a duly qualified **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the **Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (London), and the **Ophthalmic Hospital** (Vienna), holding **Genuine Degrees** of M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London).

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STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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EASILY CURE
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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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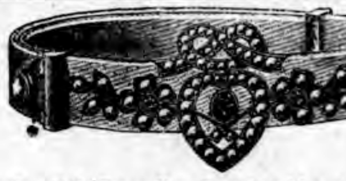
Codes: Bedford McNiell's and A B C (5th Edition).
AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

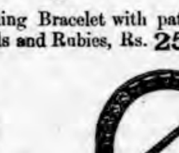
Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. **110.**

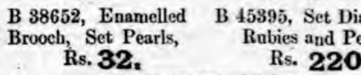


B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. **250.**

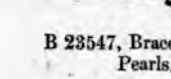
B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. **32.**



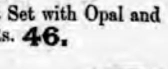
B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. **220.**



B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls. Rs. **46.**



B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. **10-8.**



B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. **10.**

B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. **90.**

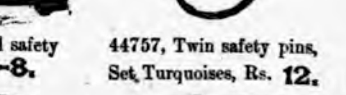
B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. **50.**

B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. **5.**

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. **6-8.**

44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. **12.**

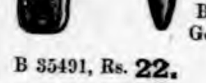
B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls. Rs. **40.**



15carat Gold safety pins, Rs. **4** to **21.**

B 35491, Rs. **22.**

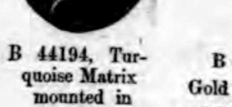
B 34852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. **7-12.** 9ct. Gold, Rs. **3-8.**



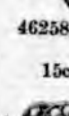
B 37144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. **17.**

B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. **31.**

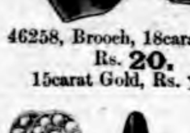
B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. **45.**



46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. **20.** 15carat Gold, Rs. **18.**

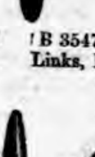


B 22340, scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. **17.**



B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. **23.**

B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. **48.**



B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. **17**

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOOD JEWELLERY.
11, HORNBY ROAD: OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BY THE WAY.

SPELLING REFORM.

THE following letter was sent to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* for the edification of himself, President Roosevlt and all others whom it may concern:—

DEER SUR—It takes a lot of jaring to wake the ded: but I think it my dooty to raze up and cri out agenst the loud aklermashuns by wich one Therdor Ruzfelt is havin shifted to his sholders honers that a gratful peepul, my own fello kuntrymen and hisn, bestowd on me ni onto haf a sentury ago. To no how to spel kame to me by nacher. I got it from my paruntz with the breth of life. It wuz no more trubbel to me than faling down stares. I never hed the slitest use for a dikshunry, bkaus I new the rite way to spel a wurd without luking. This gift wus notist in me by all the naburs, and I wug erged to go forth and teech a benited wurld how to rite rite, and the same I undertuk with joy and exstasy. I rote furst to the noospapers, and wuz haled with rapcher. From all partz of the kuntry letters pored in thanking me on bended neez for the glorius note of freedum I had struk, and beging me to kontinu in the nobel wurk of enlitnmunt I had so konvinsingly comenst. For yeers and yeers and yeers I persood my mishun, until it wuz konfest thruout the hole English-speking wurld that I had fixt it so that no one kud hav the fantst ekskus for not noing how to spel korect. My wurk akomplisht, I went kwietly to slep with my fourfatherz, beleving that an apreshiativ nashun wud do me justis, and purpetchuat the memery of a man who had given his life to mak speling ezy. Now, Sur, kums this man Ruzfelt to fish up my buks and papers to find out how I spelt, and strateway takes to himself the hole kredit of my life laber without so much as menshuning my name. Is it honerabul? Is it fare? Is it desent? Hav we no rites once we are lade in the kold toom? I apeel to you, Sur, to ekur me the justis my fikel kuntrymen hav denid me. I want my rites, the reward of my life's devoshun. I demand, Sur, thru yoo, that the Kongris of the United States take from this man Ruzfelt the glory he has userpt, and pass a law aknoleging "Artemus Ward, his speling," as the tru orthorerty for riting the English langwidge hensforth forever. I direkt yoor attenshun to my publisht wurks.—Yoors from the grav,

ARTEMUS WARD.

BREAK UP OF THE COASTAL DROUGHT.

After long months without more than a sprinkling of rain on the coast district from the Hunter down to Cape Howe in N.S. Wales the drought has been broken with a copious rainfall of the really valuable class. Down south and in some parts of the interior, where there has been little rain this winter, the showers have also been hailed with delight, for they mean the salvation of the crops. The coastal district which was showing the effects of the drought most was the Illawarra country. Seen from the height of "the look-out" at Bulli Pass the district looked yellow instead of green, and recent visitors were amazed to hear that they were gazing at what is rightly regarded in ordinary seasons as the garden of New South Wales. Cattle had to be hand fed there, and even at Robertson and Moss Vale, which are pretty towns usually boasting of a most bounteous rainfall. There was always running water there, but small farmers could not afford to artificially irrigate by means of expensive pumps, driven by wind, on the banks of the creeks and rivers. Suburban gardeners are the people best pleased with the rainfall, which has been slow and soaking, so that little has run away to the harbour. Another section of the populace who are glad that the rain has come are those who fish. They wanted rain to send the fish down from the upper reaches of the Parramatta River, and other streams near the city.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN BILL.

Since the discovery was made that under the Australian Eminent Domain Bill, or the Lands Acquisition Bill, as it is also called, the Federal authority may take posession of the National Park if it chooses to do so after the measure becomes law, some interest is being taken in this proposed legislation. Mr. Wade, on behalf of this State, has penned a warning document to show that, far from being the innocent thing it appeared to be, the measure is a very "fearful wild fowl" indeed. The bill, when it becomes full-fledged as an Act, will be able to swoop down on mineral-bearing lands, whether they are situated at the National Park or not, and carry off the ores in its talons to be worked and sold by the Commonwealth. This is in face of the charge laid by the State Attorney-General, that for the Commonwealth to obtain land from either a State or an individual for mining purposes is clearly outside the scope of the Constitution. Besides, we reserve all minerals to the Crown, which means that they are State property. Why should the Federal authority take them, as if they were patents, records or telephones? Then, as Mr. Wade shows, once the Commonwealth has captured the minerals, a dominating Labour influence may insist on their being worked on socialistic lines, and we might live to see the coal and iron, which constitute so much of the natural wealth of New South Wales, taken from the State and worked by a gang of socialists under the whip of a State overseer.

ALIEN EMIGRANTS.

The other day Dr. Arthur was urging Russian Jews to go out to Australia and form agricultural settlements. Meantime a correspondent has been showing that a provision of our State law, debarring aliens taking up Government lands until they have been 12 months' resident in New South Wales, has prevented a party of from 500 to 600 Australian landowners, with from £200 to £500 capital each, coming out here. The two statements placed side by side show how far we are from an intelligent immigration policy. One of the most promising suggestions was that made a little time ago that the Calabrian peasants, all thrifty agriculturalists, who were leaving their own land on account of earthquakes and famine, should be turned to Australia, but particularly to the empty Northern Territory. No one took that matter up, yet it was far more promising than the Jewish scheme of Dr. Arthur. Russian Jews are rarely agriculturists. They are not allowed to own land outside the "pale" to which the Jews in Russia are supposed to be confined, and they are naturally disinclined for agriculture. Every country is said to have "the Jews it deserves," and the Russian Jew, largely owing to his treatment, is not a desirable type to introduce here. But the Austrian farmer is, and so might have been these Italians. Both classes have done well in America, where Austrian and German farmers are specially welcomed. Such men absorb speedily into American citizenship, and no doubt they would absorb as quickly into the people of the Commonwealth.

"JUDGE LYNCH."

Judge Lynch is a grim and gruesome judiciary who takes a lot of killing and a long time to die. We learnt the other day that the first conviction for lynching negroes in Carolina, United states of North America, had been obtained at Salisbury, when a ringleader of a band of lynchers was found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. But right on the heels of this cablegram comes another, having reference to the lynching of a negro a Greenwood, South Carolina. It will be remembered that cries of "Lynch him" were raised last week while the police were arresting Charley Tye, the mad Chinaman, and the perpetrator of the two murders of boys at Pennant Hills. The origin of the term "lynchlaw" is very doubtful, and various explanations of it have been given, the most common, as well as the most popular, tracing it to a farmer known as "Judge Lynch," who was for many years an informal judicial referee in Virginia. It has now become a universally-applied name in America, as well as in most other English-speaking countries for the trial and punishment of offenders without legal authority; in other words, it is mob law, or the law which irresponsible men "take into their own hands." From carde-heats and horse-thieves it has been almost exclusively transferred to negroes, and is practically the extreme expression of the race rancour which festers virulently as fever in the Southern States of the Union.

A LYRICAL STATESMAN.

The Hon. Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria, who recently attracted attention by introducing songs into his speeches, is now indulging in selfcomplacent epigrams. Here is an elegant extract from his latest reported speech: "The air is filled with flying fragments of rhetoric, and all the sharp, jaggy bits are mine."

IN THE AIR.

[Ballooning, says a journal devoted to the fair sex, bids fair to become a popular pastime for women.]

Dear Phyllis, I am quite content
If you are on ballooning bent
(As lately I have heard you are)
To hail my goddess in her car.
And while in a serener air
You're floating up above,
On earth it shall be my affair
To raise the wind, my love.

I know you will be careful, dear,
To wait until the day is clear
When you are mounting to the blue,
Lest clouds should rise twixt me and you,
Nor do I care how great a height
Above me you may be,
For well I know, my heart's delight,
You'll not look down on me.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE EVENING DRESS QUESTION.

THE question of dressing for the table d'hote dinner has naturally cropped up during the holiday period, and it is significant to note that the Travel Editor of the "Queen" heralds the approach of the time when to dress specially for dinner at hotels will be not only optional but unusual. Motoring is responsible for this change of habit, for the luggage of the motorist is necessarily limited, for the carrying of evening raiment in the car is often avoided, and even where the luggage is sent on in advance the late comer has not always the time to change. One or two London hotels make a practice of reserving special dining-rooms for visitors who do not dress for the evening meal, but such accommodation is rarely found at provincial hotels, and in any case the sensation of being singled out on account of one's clothes is not a pleasant one. At the fashionable London hotels, so far as the masculine element is concerned, evening dress is still usual. At the Carlton, the Savoy and Claridge's, etc., the proportion of men in evening dress is about 45 in every 50. In the case of women, howevar, the proportion is more equal. "Men invariably dress for dinner," said the manager of a West-End hotel yesterday, "but there are an increasing number of ladies in the dining-rooms at night who are not strictly attired in evening dress. "In fact, the high-necked demi-toilette is very generally worn, even when the dinner party precedes the play." The growing popularity of the smart demi-toilette with elbow-sleeves and transparent neck is recognized by those whose business it is to cater for the needs of the fashionable woman.

ARTISTIC JEWELLERY.

Another direction in which fashion appears to be inclining towards simplicity is in the wearing of jewellery, artistic and pretty in the extreme, and of its kind good, but not of any great monetary value. "Jewellery is no longer worn to advertise the size of one's husband's banking account," a fashionable woman is reported to have said. There has been, indeed, a renaissance of the art of the goldsmith, the silversmith, and, of course, the enameller. Trinkets are valued on account of their workmanship, and not because of the precious stones they mount. Another new tendency is to avoid cutting stones in facets. Of course, this is still done, but not infrequently they are polished in their natural shapes, en cabochon, as it is called. Inexpensive stones like coral and amber are in demand and the popularity of the turquoise shows no sign of failing.

JET AGAIN POPULAR.

The use of jet in the Court mourning in the early part of the season has made this mineral again popular for articles of jewellery. Buckles and hair-combs and the thousand and one pins that every woman finds necessary to make life worth living are all made of glittering black jet, curiously carved in many instances, perfectly plain and unpolished in others. Strings of beads, beautifully-cut buttons, even rings for mourning wear, of course, and many other personal ornaments are being made of jet, though up till quite recently jet had been regarded as exclusively for mourning wear. A long chain of heavy jet, with beads of various sizes, starting with small ones, gradually getting bigger till the centre is reached, makes a handsome ornament. These chains are very much worn in the West End at present, and they look remarkably well. Jet necklaces, it many be recalled, were very much worn by our grandmothers. The prettiest of passementeries are heavy with jet. The effect of a jet-black tiara, with flashing facets, is most becoming when worn on fair hair.

EXTREMES IN HATS.

Many changes are taking place in the hats and toques for the autumn. At the beginning of the summer small hats on masses of hair were the correct thing, and those who had not hair enough pinned it on to the hats. Large hats came in again as the season advanced. Many of the smaller hats are now of the turban form, the brims of others turn up straight in front, and the miniature mushroom in beaver is very smart. A remarkable feature of the new models is they are all made of the one colour. Shapes, trimmings, and feather-in many cases are exactly the same shade. The ones time popular, and always picturesque, Gainsborough is being revived, and ostrich plumes are very much in evidence. One smart model from Paris is a huge plateau of brown corded silk, with a velvet edging, six long ostrich plumes falling from the brim gracefully on to the hair, and large bows of velvet and rosettes of tulle under the brim. The entire hat was carried out in brown.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CONGRESS.

The *Parsi* writes. As was anticipated by all who have been closely watching the recent turn of the Bengali agitation, the Moderates and the Extremists among the leaders have begun to fight over the business of the coming Congress. The dispute about the election of the President became more and more acrimonious as days passed by. The Extremist party headed by Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal advocated the election of Mr. Tilak and clamoured for a constitution of the Congress on the elective basis. The members of this party opposed the sending of any fresh petition to the Secretary of State anent the partition question and wanted to make the Swadeshi and Boycott questions the central plank of the Congress. Mr. Pal is touring through the New Province preaching his new propaganda to crowded audiences, but Babu Bhupendranath Bose, the Secretary of the People's Association, is doing his best to thwart Mr. Pal's attempts to win the people to his side, and has secured the nomination of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the Presidentship of the coming Congress "with a view to avoid the difficulty discussed by Mr. Tilak's nomination." "Our policy," says Mr. Bhupendranath Bose, "should be one of association with and opposition to the Government," and to carry out this policy he and his friends hold that Mr. Tilak is the lest competent man in the Congress camp. What this party fights will ultimately lead to, it is not possible to forecast correctly at present, but one thing seems to be sure and that the Extremists have lost their chance of a victory over the Moderates in the coming Session of the Congress.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses:—In selecting Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as President of this year's Congress the elder members of the body have sought to secure a veritable *deus ex machena*. And if the Nestor of Indian Politics cannot reconcile the contending factions in the Congress camp, the case may be taken as hopeless. It is by no means clear that Mr. Tilak ever offered himself as President, or that he would accept the office if offered to him. We doubt if the split in the Congress in due to this or that personal claim being thrust upon the acceptance of its adherents. The issue is probably wider and much more important. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, for instance, who ought to know: objects to the unconstitutional procedure adopted in the present case. To this Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji may reply that the exceptional difficulties of the situation have compelled him and his colleagues to adopt the course. Be that as it may, it is time the Congress had a constitution, such as a large number of its supporters in all parts of the country have desired for years to the more ardent spirits; but if it is not simple, the greater is the reason why it should be handled with care and determination. In the absence of such determined effort we must be prepared to hear opponents of the movement say that representation is an absurdity in India and that neither the Government nor its critics can afford to be guided by its spirit, much less its letter.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—The news of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's election to the presidentship of the ensuing National Congress, will be hailed with general satisfaction and a sense of relief. The task which would devolve upon its President at the forthcoming session, would be particularly delicate and more than ever arduous. It calls for a man of extraordinary capability and grit—a mastermind that can, by the sheer force of his towering personality, keep the conflicting elements under his thumb, and enforce obedience to his will with the authority of a Dictator. Whether the Congress has acquired in Mr. Dadabhai the sort of man who can rule the turbulent factions and keep them all together, is what we are not quite sure of. His kindness of heart and impulsive nature are no proof against the machinations of vile and designing politicians. However, his election would so far commend itself to the public that it has spared the Congress the misfortune of being committed to the charge of those fire-eaters who plume themselves on their reckless and go-ahead tactics. It is a matter for congratulation that the Moderates have been so far able to assert themselves as to keep the Congress aloof from their sinister influence. Mr. Tilak's friends and followers have long been as work to instal their idol in the coveted chair of the Congress. The Shivaji cult was a mere stalk-horse to push Mr. Tilak into prominence and popularity. His campaign through Bengal was organized with an astute eye to ulterior motives. No one appreciates it better than Mr. Tilak that of all men on the face of the earth, he has the least chance to be installed in the chair of the Congress, so far as the Moderates are in the ascendancy.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE memoirs on the schooldays of illustrious persons which are at present appearing in the *Pall Mall Magazine* are a pleasant addition to a department of literature which has always been popular. Almost every author of importance has left some pages of school reminiscences of fiction, and even when the record is one of painful experience it is usually written in an idealising strain. At the head of all this kind of writing stands undoubtedly Charles Lamb's essay on Christ's Hospital, with its memorable picture of the youthful Coleridge. Matthew Arnold alone of serious writers ventures to disparage the Wordsworthian account of the high instincts of youth; and no doubt the robust merits of Tom Brown or even Lamb's own description of the "Ultima Supplicia" at Christ's appealed to him as presenting more normal types of youthful experience than the other vision of "the inspired charity boy" unfolding the mysteries of Iamblichus and Plotinus. But Mr. Arnold's protest was in vain. His own favourite, Heine, has at least one memorable passage, showing how religious imagery struggled with the Latin irregular verbs in his schoolboy consciousness. Balzac himself never wrote anything more vived or more restrained than his description of the Catholic seminary in "Louis Lambert," which is no doubt a reflection of his own strange youth. Dicknes only contributes the abominable figure of Squeers to the subject; but Thackeray's irony is never more gentle nor his sentiment more tender than when he is describing the schooldays of Master Pendennis or "Dr. Birch and his young friends." Readers of Du Maurier will remember the French school in "The Martian," which contains some excellent boys as well as poor M. Bouzig, the pathetic and artistic usher. Nowadays, like everything else, the school story has become sophisticated overmuch. Who has not shuddered at the pessimism of "Stalky and Co.," or the appalling social precocity of the characters of "The Hill"? It was only the other-day that the great series of school stories which used to be known under the name of "Jack Harkaway" flashed on the public memory and was immediately again forgotten. When one contemplates some modern schoolboys of fiction one looks back with some regret to the wholesome fisticuffs of the author of that great cycle of romance, and even to the excellent middle-class common sense which underlay the tales of Talbot Baines Reed.

A French poem published in the New York *Critic* and purporting to be the original of Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore," turns out, as Mr. Lang suspected, to be a version executed from it. This kind of hoax is certainly less commendable than certain other kinds that have been practised. Chatterton passed off some of his own poetry as old English, but he did it more for the love of that Spenserian form of verse and from a sense of the difficulty he would have in making his own value felt without some fictitious attachment, some patronage by dead royalties, than from any turn for forgery in itself. Again, Macpherson produced at the right moment the wonderful verses of Ossian, and they had much vogue before the imposture was established. But here, as in the case of Chatterton, it is almost a pity that discredit of the forgery has discredited the value of the verse. For in Ossian, in spite of something common in the exalted lilt of it, there are real passages of poetry, where the pathos and passion become truly simple and primitive. These songs do catch here and there the sense of a spirit older than the Bible, and attuned by the terrible fortunes of the West, by a Hebridean barbarism. Macpherson forfeited his poet's right by this tempting opportunism. Again, there is Scott, who by the graces of his humour adorned his chapters with quite spurious headings, his own poems made out to some celebrity—sometimes congruously, sometimes incongruously,—a facile forgery, all part of that delightful anonymity he tantalised the world with. The morality of these literary hoaxes thus graduates through Scott and Macpherson to the hoax with intent to deceive for deceit's sake, like that of the man who accused Milton of plagiarising from his own Latin translations of Milton, if this does not pass into the further category of hoaxes with malicious intent.

Is literature as much an intellectual and a practical force in England as it is in France? The first thing which points a difference is that all the interests of French life—artistic, critical, and practical—are concentrated at their highest point in Paris. The creative artists of England live anywhere, in or out of England; the critics are men like Ruskin, Arnold, Pater, whom universities out of touch of London absorb. Neither of these classes acts directly on the other—there is no "Academy of Letters,"—and they are withdrawn from the world of affairs. But in Paris both these interests are in touch with one another and with the world. The University has its recognised literary critics, like Emil Faguet. The public opinion of the "Academie des Lettres" is so strong on its members that Anatole France has to retire from appearance there because he is too revolutionary, too antipathetic to the burning political tendencies of the moment. Again, it is questionable if any English critic has developed an English author. Yet it is said that the opposition and criticism of Ferdinand Brunetiere brought out all the Voltaire in Anatole France. And not only does Anatole France react on the critics; he reacts on the political affairs of the city—that is, of the country,—on its educational difficulties, on its religious and civil disputes. To a person who is not a close student of French ideas, of their historical development and present state, his tetralogy of novels called "Histoire Contemporaine" is largely unintelligible. Again, Zola's "J'accuse" broke up the obstruction of the Dreyfus case, and M. Dreyfus gave thanks only the other day to M. France because he had always been on his side actively. We may have in England political pamphleteers—Rudyard Kipling has been one, and Marie Corelli is hardly anything but that,—yet we have scarcely writers who, remaining artists, influence politics by their art. France has this artistic criticism of actual life and recognises it, partly because its literature is organised, partly because it is concentrated in Paris, but chiefly because art takes itself seriously and is taken seriously, as a continuous and necessary delight of life. Another factor in this difference is that journalism is not so effective or influential in France as in England. As far as influence goes, indeed, journalism there has hardly progressed at all in clear and responsible efficiency since the days of Maupassant's "Bel-Ami." Art has to do in France what the higher journalism does in England.

In a Ruskin museum at Coniston there is a letter from Browning in which he attempts to explain his obscurity. "In your bewilderment," he says, writing to Ruskin, "how shall I help that? We don't read poetry the same way, by the same law, it is too clear. I cannot begin writing poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to me which you demur at altogether. I know that I don't make out my conception by my language—all poetry being a putting the infinite within the finite. You would have me paint it all plain out, which can't be. But by various artifices I try to make shift with touches and bits of outline which *succeed* (one another), to bear the conception from me to you. You ought, I think, to keep pace with the thought tripping from ledge to ledge of my 'glaciers,' as you call them—not stand poking your alpenstock into the holes and demonstrating that no foot could have stood there. Suppose it sprang over there! In prose you may criticise so, because that is the absolute representation of portions of truth—what chronicling is for history; but in asking for more *ultimates* you must accept less *mediates*." The apology is interesting because it shows that he had as much a theory of style as Pater had.

Since the costly "Edinburgh" edition appeared of the work of Robert Louis Stevenson, there has been a steady demand for a uniform edition at a price more within the reach of the ordinary buyer. We cannot say that this desire is satisfied by the announcement that Messrs. Cassell make in the shape of the new "Pentland" edition in twenty vols., at ten guineas net. Of course, there has been a good deal of negotiations involved between the different publishers among whom "Tusitala" distributed his favours, but we think a syndicate of firms so enterprising as Cassell Chatto, Heinemann, Longmans, and Seeley could have combined with better effect than a limited and indivisible issue at a price which only reduces the face value of the "Edinburgh" edition by a third. R.L.S. has long ago passed the caviare stage at which so many of his connoisseur-admirers would have liked to detain him, and the devoted way in which the public have for years been paying five and six shillings a volume for the merest mouthfuls of his prose deserves a better reward than this re-issue, which does not by the way, include Stevenson's letters—a very important exception. It is to benefit by the graceful but discursive pen of Mr. Edmund Gosse as editor, and the outward form of the volumes promises to be commensurate with their inside worth. But we think there will be a not inexcusable impatience among many people until we get Stevenson's works complete in a uniform shape, and at a more popular figure.

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and I am positive you can get it too. It is a sure and natural remedy, and those whom it has cured will tell you so. Most of the pains, Aches and Diseases are due to the loss of Electric Nerve Force, and no man or woman can be strong, or have health and vitality, without that element in the body.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.
To Kalyan, 7th July, 1906.
Dr. Cook,

Dear Sir,—
I have now been using your Electric Body Battery for a little over a month and am glad to say that I have derived much benefit from it, and hope shortly to report a much greater improvement.—Faithfully yours,
(Sd.) J. H.
(Original will be shown to applicants.)

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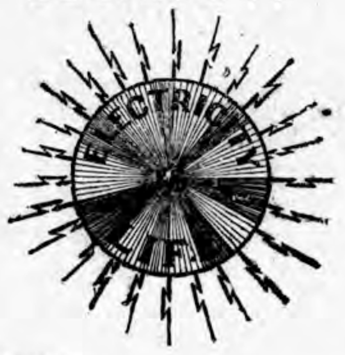
IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!



DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors' wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, WAS benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW?

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

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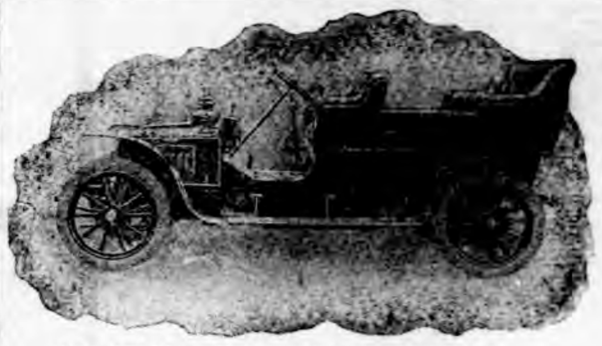

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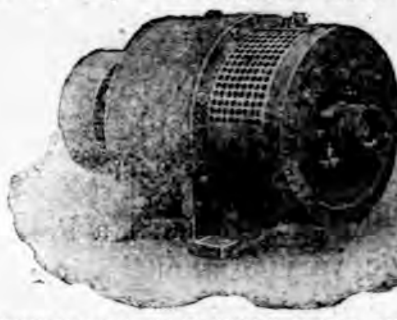

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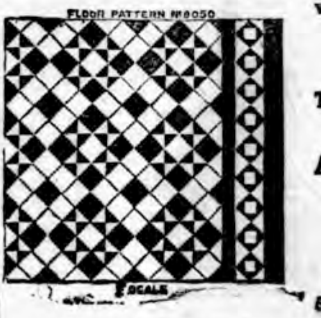

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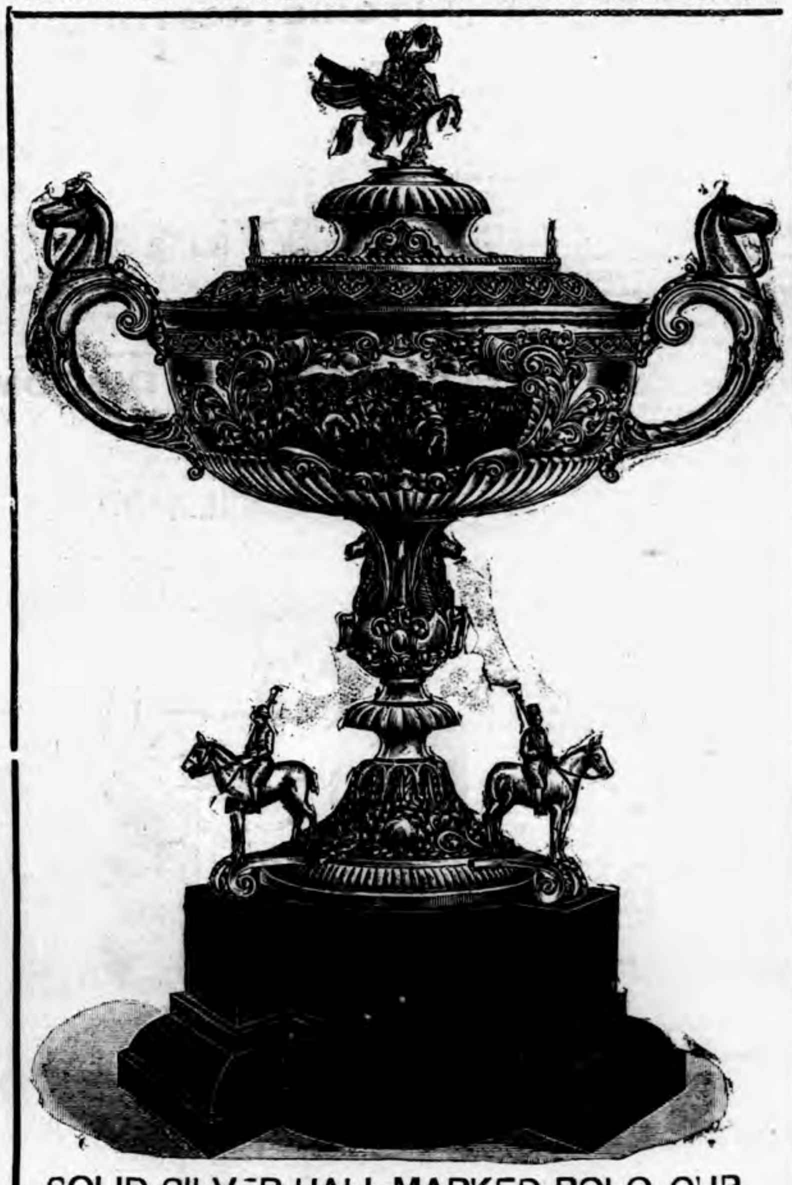

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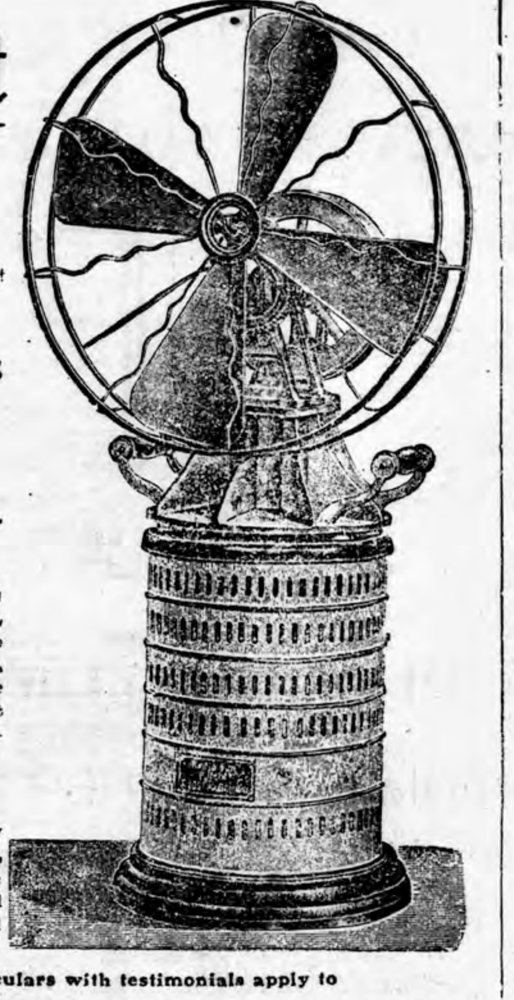

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